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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN
POWER
JOB PRINTING
ESTABLISHMENT
Is supplied with all the requisites for doing first-class Job Printing business and promptly executes
WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS, BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,
In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

A farmer of Belmont, Ohio, is proud because among his other live stock he has a pig with toes, another with three ears, a cat with an ear growing wrong side out, and a boy with three thumbs.

The fact that breech-loading guns of great tonnage project from the turrets of war ships has now led to a controversy as to whether, on the whole, the old muzzle-loaders, which could be wholly withdrawn within the turret, are not preferable.

Of the 400,000 Hebrews computed to be in the whole United States, at least 125,000 are settled in New York. Among them are many millionaires. A New York paper recently published a list of nineteen Hebrews in that city whose fortunes range from $1,000,000 up to $8,000,000 each.

A New York reporter has discovered a man living in the top of a once respectable mansion, whose occupation is a very odd one. He advertises that he will write "poetry on all subjects at reasonable rates." His specialty is acrostics, of which he keeps a large stock on hand, made to fit almost all the common feminine names. These he retails at from 50 cents to $1.25 each, according to style and quality.

In 1890 will end the term of 100 years during which the cities of Boston and Philadelphia have each enjoyed the income of a bequest of $5,000, made by Benjamin Franklin with the proviso that the interest from the funds should be loaned out to young married mechanics. In Boston the fund has grown to nearly $328,000, while in Philadelphia it has reached only $70,000.

A novel industry has been started by boys in the San Monica Mountains in California. They catch rattlesnakes by means of a slip noose of cord, box them up and take them to Los Angeles, where they sell them. The Chinese are the purchasers. They use them as medicine, and the snakes sell for from 50 cents to $1 each. It is said that the Chinamen handle them fearlessly and never get bitten.

It is not generally known that the world's supply of pencil wood is drawn from the gulf coast swamps on both sides of Cedar Keys, and that the product of the mills there is shipped not only to New York and New Jersey factories, but also to Germany, and, perhaps, other countries of Europe. The industry gives employment to hundreds of operatives, white and black, and disburses large sums of money. That nothing may be lost, the sawdust is distilled in large retorts, and the oil extracted, every ounce of which finds ready sale.

After hearing him several times, the New Yorkers are apparently convinced that Josef Hoffman, the ten-year-old boy pianist, is really a musical wonder. The Tribune critic says of him: "He is an astounding boy, a born pianofore player, gifted by nature with qualifications which the ordinary run of mankind attains only through years of study and practice. His playing stands in the first rank, though his improvising is scarcely less remarkable considering his years." Many interesting tests of the boy's ability in improvising are given, and altogether he promises to be the reigning musical prodigy for some time to come—until a second Blind Tom arises, perhaps, to carry off his laurels.

The Congressional Library at Washington will cover 111,000 square feet, more than two and a half acres. Mr. Smithmeyer, to whom the library has been intrusted, has carried on, says the American Architect, elaborate tests of the resisting power of the soil on which it will stand. A loaded car was brought to bear on the earth of the excavated trenches in such a way as to prove that the resistance was equal to thirteen and a half tons to the square foot. As the estimated weight of the building is between two and three tons to the square foot, the chances of subsidence of walls and consequent disasters are reduced to a minimum. The German Parliament house covers 110,000 square feet, and the Royal Library at Munich 90,000, the library of the British Museum 97,000.

"Professor Medeleef," says Engineering, "has advanced the theory that petroleum is of mineral origin, and that its production is going on and may continue almost indefinitely. He has succeeded in making it artificially by a similar process to that which he believes is going on in the earth, and experts find it impossible to distinguish between the natural and the manufactured article. His hypothesis is that water finds its way below the crust of the earth, and then meets with carbides of metals, particularly of iron, in a glowing state. The water is decomposed into its constituent gases; the oxygen unites with the iron, while the hydrogen takes up the carbon, and ascends to a higher region, where part of it is condensed into mineral oil, and part remains as natural gas, to escape where it can find an outlet, or to remain stored at great pressure until a bore-hole is put down to provide it a passage to the surface. Oil-bearing strata occur in the vicinity of mountain ranges, and it is supposed that the upheaval of the hills has dislocated the strata below sufficiently to give the water access to depths from which it is ordinarily shut out. If the centre of the earth contains large amounts of metallic carbides, we have in prospect a store of fuel against the days when our coal will be exhausted."

The Apple Seed.

Come hither and listen; a tale I'll relate
Of a little brown seed and its wonderful fate;
In heart of an apple in autumn 'twas found,
Then was buried deep down in the dark, silent ground.

The frost soon enshrouded its own little bed,
And snows drifted o'er it, by chilling winds sped;
The day and the night were alike where it lay;
Of the pale winter sunshine it knew not one ray.

The white drifts all vanished one mild April day,
And frost that encased it all melted ere May;
It sprang to the surface as soon as 'twas freed
And raised two green banners—the brave little seed.

It grew and it spread as the fleet years went by;
It sheltered the cattle, while birds of the sky
Built nests 'mong its leaves and there reared their young,
And the gay boys and girls on its low branches swung.

Should you sail to the East—the wide ocean o'er—
And search every page of its magical lore.
You never will find a more marvelous thing
Then the blossoming out of that tree in the Spring.

And apples grew on it, so rosy and fair
It seemed the red sunset imprisoned lay there;
Down 'mong the tall grasses they dropped from the tree,
Where the children would seek them with shouting and glee.

When harvests are garnered at fall of the year,
The corn-husks all stripped from the glossy, gold ear,
This queen of the fruits, that the season had graced,
In the cellar's cool darkness was carefully placed.

In long winter evenings around the bright fire
The family gathered—from infant to sire;
Then apples were brought and a circular row
On the hearthstone was placed to roast in the glow.

A fair, laughing maid, with a keen, glancing steel,
A ribbon would make of an apple's smooth peel,
Then the fresh, supple length would use as a test
Of the name of the lover who loved her the best.

Around her bright head she would give it a twirl,
Then a gentle dash downward, with a twist and a quirl;
And scoffing, but blushing, her shoulder looked o'er
At the letter it made as it fell to the floor.

The silver-haired grandma her knitting laid down,
And taking an apple, all roasted and brown,
She story on story in retrospect traced,
As the dear toddling babe she indulged with a taste.

The provident housewife made many a dish,
As luscious and wholesome as mortal could wish,
Of their rich, juicy pulp, oh, a wonder, indeed,
Is this tale that I tell of the little brown seed.
—[C. A. M. Webb, in Boston Transcript.

THE GOVERNESS.

"Angeline!" cried Mrs. Duncan, as she fluttered into her daughter's boudoir, "what shall I do? I've just received a 'regret' from Madam Boutelle, and I don't know what in the world I am to do with the count."

"You're sure he is coming?" queried Angeline, anxiously.

"Oh, yes! He's all right—the dear fellow! I had the sweetest note from him, saying that he would be charmed. But now that Madam Boutelle isn't coming, there will be no one who can talk to him. Angeline, I wish you would give a little more attention to your French."

"I have just been taking a lesson, mamma," Angeline replied. "Mademoiselle La Fonte has taught me a new verb this afternoon."

Mrs. Duncan glanced at the little French governess, hitherto unnoticed, and said, patronizingly:

"I hope you will take great pains with her pronunciation, mademoiselle. I always said that French did not amount to much without a pronunciation."

"There is no language which does," replied the little governess, quietly.

"Of course not! Angeline, are you through with your lesson? Those laces have come from McKay's, and I do want to talk to you about this dinner! Yes, mademoiselle, you may go now; but you must not forget that you are to translate my bill of fare into French—will you?"

"No, madam, I will not forget."

She quitted the room with a bow and bearing that showed she had not always been a mere teacher of French to young children and giddy girls. Indeed, there had been a time when the old La Fonte family had stood to all Provence as a type of the bluest blood of France. But the Franco-Prussian war had made a beggar of the once rich family, and left Valerie with a widowed mother, who soon died of grief.

"Mamma," said the fair Angeline, as she watched the slender, gray-robed figure out of sight, "why don't you get mademoiselle in the place of the Boutelle woman?"

"What?" screamed Mrs. Duncan. "Give the place next to Count de Beaupre to a governess?"

"You needn't tell anybody who she is. She is well-enough looking, and knows how to behave."

"Knew how to behave? It was well for the fair Angeline's plans that mademoiselle did not hear her.

"I shall sit on one side of the count," said Angeline, airily. "Of course he will talk to me a great deal, and if I get stuck, mademoiselle can help me out. On the whole, mamma, I think that is a very good plan. Madam Boutelle could probably have monopolized him. You know she is crazy after the men, and especially Count de Beaupre. Besides," concluded Angeline, very forcibly, "it's too late to ask anybody else!"

"I suppose it is," said Mrs. Duncan, ruefully.

And it was decided that they would have mademoiselle, who was commanded to accept the invitation on the pain of losing her situation.

Angeline was enraged because the stubborn little governess would not borrow a dress of them.

"She will look like a guy, mamma. She can't have anything fit to wear."

"Well, my dear, it is all your fault," Mrs. Duncan declared. "You would have her!"

But mademoiselle did not look like a fright. When Count de Beaupre entered the reception-room, his beauty-loving eyes singled out at once a slender, curving figure, in antique brocade which had grown yellow with age, but was so unmistakably distinguished-looking that all the ladies were wild with envy. Mrs. Duncan introduced him.

"Mademoiselle," said the courtly young lion, bending his fine head to look at the fair, sweet face beside him, "I am charmed to meet so lovely a countrywoman in a foreign land! Is it possible that we have met before? Your face reminds me of one I have seen somewhere."

"I think not," Valerie answered, flushing with pleasure at the sound of a voice that spoke her native tongue so perfectly. "I have been in America for twelve years."

"I am sorry," murmured the count. "One can always claim some favor on the score of an old acquaintance."

Just then Mrs. Duncan's imported butler came in, with a practised bow and announced:

"Dinner is served."

Count de Beaupre glanced at his card and saw that he was to take Mademoiselle La Fonte out to dinner. His pleasure was unmistakable.

They were soon chatting volubly in French. Angeline Duncan sat next to them. She put in a word now and then at random, for she couldn't understand a word they were saying. But the count's puzzled "Comment?" (How?) and "Je vous demande pardon!" (I beg pardon!) soon silenced her.

As for Valerie, she was growing animated. Her face flushed prettily under the count's admiring gaze, and she was quite oblivious to the javelin glances hurled at her by Mrs. Duncan. The count had hardly looked at Angeline.

"Who was that pretty girl I took out to dinner?" he asked, later in the evening.

"Mademoiselle La Fonte," said Mrs. Duncan, coldly. "Is it possible you admire her, count? She is not much of anybody. We just had her to make up the party."

Mrs. Duncan was angry, or she would not have said such a thing.

As for the count, he saw that he had made a mistake; but Mademoiselle La Fonte was wholly unconscious.

Shortly after, coffee was served, the guests departed, and Valerie came up to the hostess, when the party had dispersed, to ask whether she might not go home.

"Yes, and stay there!" retorted Angeline, angrily. "How dared you presume to flirt with a guest of my mother's? You forget, mademoiselle, that you are not here as a social equal. We did not expect you to play any of your adventuress games upon Count de Beaupre."

"Miss Duncan," cried Valerie, growing deadly pale, "you have not yet acquired the right to insult me!"

"Angeline," said Mrs. Duncan, in a low tone, "don't be too hasty. Remember that it is hard to get a good governess on mademoiselle's terms."

"I don't care," cried Angeline, bursting into tears. "She kept Count de Beaupre away from me all the evening."

"Miss Duncan," said the little governess, with much dignity, "I assure you that I had no such an intention."

"That will do, mademoiselle!" said Mrs. Duncan, coldly. "You can go now."

So the poor girl hurried out of the room, and met the Count de Beaupre, waiting, hat in hand, in the hall. She saw by his face that he had heard all.

"I thought you had gone!" she stammered.

"I waited for you," he answered, in French. "I thought you had no escort. May I have the honor of seeing you home, mademoiselle?"

"I have no carriage!" faltered poor Valerie.

"Mine is at the door. Allow me!"

So the little governess found herself rolling home in state.

"I ought not to let you do this," she said, hurriedly. "I am not one of Mrs. Duncan's guests, monsieur; I am only her governess."

"The name of La Fonte is very dear to me," said the count, gently. My father's best friend was a French general, who was killed at Sedan, and that was his name. A brave fellow he was, too!"

"It was my father!" cried Valerie. "My father was General Gascoigne La Fonte. Oh, monsieur! did you know him?"

"Know him?" echoed Count de Beaupre. "I should say I did! He saved my father's life twice. I was a bit of a boy, but I remember it well. Ah! now I see why your face seemed so familiar to me. Mademoiselle La Fonte, you and I ought to be good friends."

"I will do my part," said Valerie, warmly.

And the count, having taken her hand in his, found occasion to hold it awhile.

Valerie was much happier now that she had found a friend among her own countrymen. The long evenings slipped by quite gaily. The count took her to the opera, and they had many pleasant jaunts together.

It was one morning in February that Mrs. Duncan called upon mademoiselle to announce to her that her services would be no longer required as a governess.

"I cannot offer any encouragement to any young woman who behaves as you do," said the lady, finally.

Valerie was utterly taken back; but before she could reply, a tall, courtly figure appeared in the doorway. It was the count himself.

"Madam," he said, bowing, "the future Countess de Beaupre has no further need of your patronage."

"Countess de Beaupre!" was all she could gasp.

And Valerie soon found herself standing alone, bewildered, in the middle of the room, while the man she loved was holding her hand and saying, tenderly:

"Valerie, darling, you will let me verify that statement—will you not? I love you with all my heart. Will you take it, and my title and me? I want you so badly!"

And as for Valerie, it could not have been "no" that she answered, for two months later, at the Hotel Valentine, in Paris, were registered the names of the Count and Countess de Beaupre.—[Saturday night.

The Fate of Ocean Wrecks.

The almost daily reports by arriving vessels of passing derelict and abandoned vessels at sea, might lead the landsman to suppose that wrecks are more numerous than is actually the case. But, in fact, a single wreck is reported many times and frequently in a wide change of position. It may be seen today on one part of the coast and tomorrow may be many miles from that position, as it drifts about with the current of the Gulf stream or it is driven a long distance by the winds.

It is only a few weeks ago that the cruiser Atlanta towed into the capes of Delaware a dangerous derelict which had been drifting about off the coasts for weeks, and though special attention had been given by passing vessels to report this wreck, in order that the information might lead to finding and destroying it, it was a long time before it could be placed. Often the wrecks that are reported at the hydrographic office lead to an extensive and unavailing search only because they have been carried so far from the reported position by winds and currents that the searching vessel could not find them. When it is possible to tow them into port this is done; otherwise they are blown up with gun cotton torpedoes. One wreck, seen on the lower edge of the banks of Newfoundland on Aug. 28, in latitude 43 degs. north, longitude 55 degs. east, had drifted to latitude 39 degs. north, longitude 64 degs. west, on Oct. 7, a distance of 600 miles, and had been reported four times.—[New York Tribune.

A Canary's Four Notes.

In the song of the canary four notes are recognized by dealers, and they can tell by listening to it for a few minutes whether the bird is German or American. They are the water note, which is a rippling, attractive bit of warbling like the murmur of a rill; a flute note, clear and ringing; the whistling note of the same class, but very much finer, and the rolling note, which is a continuous melody, rising and falling only to rise again. It is in the last-named note that the American birds fail. They cannot hold it. Another difference between the two is that German canaries are night singers—they will sing until the light is extinguished. But the American birds put their heads under their wings with darkness.—[Detroit Free Press.

A Prompt Application.

Bobby had been a pretty good little boy all day and his father was very much pleased.

"You will find, Bobby," said the old man, "that virtue is its own reward. I mean by that that every time you do what you ought to do you will feel good over it. Do you understand?"

"Oh, yes," responded Bobby intelligently, "and now, pa, if you'll give me another piece of pie you'll feel good, too."—[New Haven Palladium.

A Faultless Memory.

Brown—You haven't forgotten, Dumley, that you owe me two dollars, have you?

Dumley—No; I was just about to mention it.

Brown—Oh, thanks. It will come in very hand——

Dumley—I was going to ask you to lend me three more, and make it an even five.—[New York Sun.

After All.

"I cannot say yes, Walter. I shall always be a sis——"

"Sister to me? No, you won't."

"Yes, Walter; your brother Charles proposed to me last night, and I accepted him.—[Life.

Peculiarities of the Oyster.

The oyster is the earliest of all travelers, probably, for his travels begin before he was hatched. The egg or embryo from which the young oyster is developed is provided at first with a so-called cilia or vibrating hairy projection, a number of which give the infant oyster a swift movement through the waters.

This lively journey continues until the little oyster strikes a bed of similar oysters already formed, or else, if he is not fortunate enough to find companions, a rock or solid substance of some kind. There the egg of the oyster clings, developing, with the others it has found, or with those who come along afterward and find it, until it is full-grown.

As every female oyster lays from fifty to sixty thousand eggs in a season, it is not surprising that it seems almost impossible to exhaust the oyster-beds. The consumption of oysters is enormous. Immense quantities are shipped from certain beds along the Atlantic coast throughout eight months of the year, and yet the supply seems never to come to an end.

We do not distinguish many different kinds of oysters when we eat them, and yet there are between three hundred and fifty and four hundred varieties of oysters in the world. Among the smallest kind known is that which the people of England, France and Germany usually eat—the oysters dug in the neighborhood of Ostend, Belgium. The largest is the horse-shoe oyster, which grows in the Pacific Ocean and elsewhere. Ordinary oysters of choice varieties, transplanted from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific have been found to develop into great size, and to have lost their flavor, so that they were scarcely eatable.

A singular characteristic of the oysters of Florida is that they are commonly found growing on trees—not, indeed, upon the branches of trees in the air, but upon the trunks and roots which extend into the water along the creeks and inlets of the Florida coast.

When the tide falls, the oysters, clinging to these trees, are left out of their proper element for hours at a time; but this does not interfere with their health, or with their multiplying almost beyond belief.

These Florida oysters are very small, and not very good to eat. They form, in the beds where they grow, a mass almost as solid as masonry. The early settlers of Florida built forts of these solid masses of oysters as a defence against the Indians.

The oysters on the coast of Florida were formerly much larger, for fossil shell-heaps, left by Indians of an early race, are found along the coast, which are made for the most part of very large oyster-shells. Great shell-heaps of the same sort are found on the coast of Maine.—[Youth's Companion.

Meaning of "Thoroughbred."

The term thoroughbred was originally used in England only in connection with the blooded race-horse, and is still little used in that country in speaking of pure-bred animals of other breeds. In this country it has become corrupted by being indiscriminately applied to all registered or pedigreed stock, and is used synonomously with pure-bred and full-blood. The term thoroughbred should be used as a noun only when referring to the blooded race-horse, and it is generally so recognized. To be sure of not being misunderstood it is usually best when referring to the above-named kind of horses to call them thoroughbred race-horses. Custom in this country makes it entirely proper to use the term thoroughbred synonomously with full-blood and pure-bred as adjectives in connection with the name of the breed. We speak of thoroughbred Shorthorns meaning just the same as when we say full-blood or pure-bred Shorthorns. Those who are interested in thoroughbred race-horses and some others still object to the word thoroughbred as an adjective used in connection with the name of other breeds but they are in a small minority. Generally speaking, any one of these three terms means, in this country, that the animal to which it is applied, is a pure blood of a recognized breed.—Prairie flower.

Home-Made Sausage for Dyspepsia.

"Everything I eat in the morning disagrees with me, doctor," remarked a patient a few days ago. "It has come to a point at last when, if I take any solid food before noon, it becomes a source of heavy discomfort."

"Have you ever tried home-made sausage?"

"No; why I never could digest that, doctor; it is too greasy."

"Well, perhaps so," was my answer, "but as some really good results have shown up lately from its use, I would like you to try it."

And, sure enough, says Dr. W. F. Hutchinson in the American Magazine, the highly seasoned fatty food was quietly digested, and proved just the required morning meal. It is worth trying in every case of forenoon dyspepsia when ordinary diet fails.

Brought It on Himself.

Mr. Smartun—No, Miss Jones, they can't deceive me; I am not such a big fool as I look.

Miss Jones (endeavoring to flatter—No, indeed—I discovered that long ago.—[Judge.

Alarming Contortions.

Passenger (on street car, alarmed)—Madam, do you feel a fit coming on?

Madam (haughtily)—No, sir; I'm trying to find my pocket.

CHINESE FARMERS.

A Glance at the Agriculturists of the Flowery Kingdom.

The Country's Graveyards a Bar to Its Progress.

There are reasons to believe that the trade of this country with China will soon grow to majestic dimensions. Of the seven million, five hundred thousand dollars of exports to China in the last fiscal year, nearly five million dollars' worth was of distinctively agricultural products, and of their manufacture. Of the remainder, the largest share was mineral oil. The Commission in the United States this year is charged especially with the promotion of banks, telegraph and telephone lines, behind which looms up the extension of canals, the introduction of railroads, of agricultural machinery, and of such of our products as China needs, and she has need of many. Her home products, aside from tea, are wheat, millet, garden vegetables, rice, poor apples, peaches, grapes, etc. The food of China is mostly vegetables and fish—the extensive sea coast, rivers and canals supplying the latter. Beef is almost unknown, except in the foreign settlements, and berries are rare; mutton is plentiful; pork, poultry and eggs are abundant. Domestic animals, except dogs, are not common. Horses are scarce, mules are numerous, cattle in small numbers, but flocks and herds are unknown. Two or three animals comprise an average barn garrison. The camel is a familiar beast of burden. The Chinese farmers live in cities, towns and villages, and cultivate the adjacent country, where there is no sub-division by fences, hedge rows or walls. There is an excess of flat country, which is subject to frightful inundations from the swollen rivers. Famines are not rare, and a few years ago 10,000,000 people died from starvation in two provinces alone, while abundance prevailed in the rest of the empire. Farming tools are of the rudest. No vehicles have springs. They are made on models found in a text book recognized in the schools for some thousands of years. The people dress in cotton, and live and work after fashions as old as their civilization. The national habit is opposed to change, and so the nation of three hundred million souls goes on in "the good old way." The United States broke the spell of centuries in Japan. It may yet do the same for China. We go for trade and progress, other nations for trade and conquest and colonies, and the Chinese leaders are beginning to understand this.

It has been said that the pious care of the Chinese for the graves of their ancestors prohibits the construction of railroads, telegraph lines, etc. Ancestral worship is indeed an accepted form of religion, and of immortal antiquity. But it is kept alive only by the strong hand of the imperial government. The land is not one graveyard. The graves are all near the cities and surround them in rows of tumuli, or detached mounds, looking like hay cocks. If properly approached, a Chinaman will, if duly compensated, move his family burial place and set it up elsewhere. Near Tientsin is a mile race track; within its bounds are several thousand graves, without, as many; and many have been removed to make room for the track and buildings. On these mounds the Chinese stand to get a good view of the race and other sports. Here is proof that this "cult" for the departed is not a fixed and immovable belief. There are twenty-eight miles of railroad, leading from a coal mine in the northern part of the Empire. The mines and the road are worked, in spite of national prejudice and the ancestral superstition. There is little wood in China, and the fuel most in use is the rakings of the dried grass, leaves, reeds, etc., which are kept for winter use. In both town and country—in the towns rather, for there is no country life—the struggle for existence is severe and constant. A modernized agriculture, and the introduction of railroad and wagon service, would rejuvenate the decaying "Flowery Land," which is a bald misnomer for a land destitute of flowers and shrubs, treeless, and with a dull herbage that contrasts strongly with the culture that has made the American continent to "blossom like the rose," and to be rich in various products that its enterprise bears to all parts of the civilized world.—[American Agriculturist.

Electric Railways.

According to an estimate made by an electrical journal, several months ago, the electric motor now moves street cars in nearly two dozen cities, carrying an annual average of 3,500,000 passengers. In Montgomery, Ala., electricity is used on eleven miles of road, and the cost is reported by the general manager to be only one-half the cost of horse power. Roads on which electricity takes the place of horses are found in Baltimore, Los Angeles, Port Huron, Detroit, Scranton, Appleton, Wis., and Denver. Electric railways are in course of construction or under contract in twelve other cities, and in thirty-seven, companies have been formed or other steps taken for the building of such roads. Most of these railways are built on the plan of the Edison railway, which communicates power by an overhead conductor. No successful method of using storage batteries attached to the cars has yet been tried.

Phosphorescence.

The cause of phosphorescent light, as well as its nature, is, in many cases, a puzzle alike to the common and scientific observer. The light comes from very different sources. The appearance of any fish that is partially decayed gives the most common example. In the case of such decay, the light may be attributed to the phosphorous set free. But the same name is given to the light emitted by the glowworm or the firefly. In this case there is no such decomposition of elements.

The phosphorescence of the sea is referred to the presence of minute medusæ—creatures of the simplest organism. There are some species of fungus that are producers of light. In these instances it seems to be a result of the functions of life, rather than a phenomenon accompanying death. This light is given off in some instances where the decay does not seem likely to liberate any phosphorus, and where, if any fungus is growing, it cannot be detected easily. A Scotch writer, Mr. W. A. Smith, tells how he was surprised at the appearance of a piece of fir wood. In this country a decaying maple log, lying in a wet place, yields the best results. "During our walk through the woods the other evening," says Mr. Smith, "we came upon what appeared to be a salt herring lying in the road. On turning it over with our feet it seemed sloppy, and we foolishly passed it. A few yards farther on another brilliant streak of light attracted our attention, and we this time decided to attempt its capture. A piece of paper was employed, to prevent an unpleasant meeting, and we then lifted, most circumspectly, what proved to be neither more or less than a piece of Scotch fir from one of the fallen trees alongside. Apparently a new break was the phosphorescent surface, and the night being wet as well as dark, we supposed this had some influence. After drying it next day we again tried it in the dark, and it still showed brilliantly; so the wet had nought to do with it. Under a lens no fungus could be seen, only the rough, broken fibres on the surface.—[Youth's Companion.

A Flaming Fountain.

In the town of Kane, on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, near the Philadelphia & Erie Railway, there are noted sulphur and iron springs. Here, in the spring of 1878, a well was sunk more than two thousand feet into the mountain, which, though failing to strike oil, opened veins of oil gas enough to light a city. The well was finally abandoned, and the casings cut in boring were pulled out, when the hole rapidly filled with water, which poured in until the imprisoned gas accumulated beneath in sufficient quantities to lift the column of water, over a third of a mile deep, when it blew the water out in a volume of spray over the top of the well.

From that time this process has been going on; and at intervals of from six to ten minutes this vast body of gas, spray and water is blown out into the air in a column a hundred feet high, sometimes the gas is set on fire, and the mingling of flames and spray produces most beautiful rainbows in the night. In the winter, the water freezes and after weeks of cold weather the frozen foam stands in a mass of more than a hundred feet high, sparkling in the sunshine, a most magnificent spectacle.

The Sleeping Disease.

A singular and invariably fatal malady, called lethargus, is reported to be peculiar to negroes in certain districts on the western coast of Africa. The patient, usually a male adult, is seized without any premonitory symptoms, with a sensation of drowsiness, which continues to increase in spite of all efforts to throw it off, until he sinks into a profound and seemingly natural sleep, and which continues for about twenty-one days, when death comes. Throughout the course of the disease the patient preserves a quiet and peaceful countenance, may be easily aroused for a short time, will take nourishment, and generally answer a few questions in a perfectly rational manner; the pulse, respiration and temperature remain normal throughout, the pupil is neither dilated nor contracted to any noticeable extent, and the voidings are comparatively regular; in fact, with the exception of the abnormal tendency to sleep, nothing exists to denote disease. Many careful post-mortem examinations have been made by competent men, but nothing of an abnormal character has been found, while every remedy that could possibly be of any avail has been used without any apparent beneficial effect.

A Tear-Shedding Tree.

The Kagashi tree of the natives of India is described as a tree that really weeps. If an axe-cut is made in the bark of one of these trees in spring, the sap flows from the wound in a great stream; and whenever an opening in the bark is made, the fluid escapes for a considerable time. These facts are given by a recent observer, who mentions noticing great drops falling from one broken branch at the rate of one a second, the tree having been in a weeping condition for at least ten days.

What Troubled Bobby.

The minister was dining with the family, and he said to Bobby, with an amused smile:

"I'm afraid, Bobby, that you haven't the patience of Job."

"No, sir," responded Bobby, who was hungry, "but Job wasn't always helped last."—[Epoch.

Nursery Song.

Pace, pace, pace:
That's the way the ladies ride,
Foot hung down the pony's side,
Pace, pace, pace;
Pacing gently into town,
To buy a bonnet and a gown;
Pacing up the narrow street,
Smiling at the folks they meet;
That's ths way the ladies ride,
Foot hung down the pony's side,
Pace, pace, pace.

Trot, trot, trot:
That's the way the gentlemen ride,
O'er the horse's back astride,
Trot, trot, trot.
Riding after fox and hound,
Leaping o'er the meadow's bound,
Trotting through the woods in spring,
Where the little wild birds sing,
That's the way the gentlemen ride,
O'er the horse's back astride,
Trot, trot, trot.

Rock, rock, rock:
That's the way the sailors ride,
Rock and reel from side to side,
Rock, rock, rock.
Jack Tar thinks he's on the seas,
Tossing in a northern breeze;
Thinks that he must veer and tack,
When he mounts a horse's back;
Rocking east and rocking west,
Jack Tar rides, dressed in his best;
Rock, rock, rock.

Sleep, sleep, sleep:
That's the way boy Ned will ride,
Floating on the summer tide.
Sleep, sleep, sleep,
Out upon the drowsy sea,
Where the sweet dream blossoms be,
Far away to Sleepy Isles
Sails my Ned. "Good night," he smiles;
Sinking down in pillows deep,
Little Ned is fast asleep:
Sleep, sleep, sleep.
—[Ann M. Libby in Good Housekeeping.

HUMOROUS.

Concealing the truth—Lying in am bush.

Men much run after—Fugitives from justice.

When the sardine gets caught he very soon finds himself in a box.

They call him Buffalo Bills now, for he has 800,000 one-dollar ones.

The mother with twin boys knows what it is to toil from son to son.

What is that which nobody wants, and nobody likes to lose?—A lawsuit.

When a physician loses his skill it naturally follows that he is out of practice.

"I'll take the responsibility," as Jenks said when he held out his arms for the baby.

A pretty child smilingly asked her mother why fish are so full of splinters.

We send 1,000,000 barrels apples every year to foreign nations, and won't take any "sass" in return either.

On seeing a house being whitewashed, a small boy of three wanted to know if it was going to be shaved.

It is very appropriate in writing a letter to a fashionable physician to make the address: "My dear doctor."

Clara—"How did you enjoy the opera last evening?" Lucy—"It was splendid. I had the nobbiest hat in the house."

"Tight money," murmured the unfortunate in the police court as he paid the usual fine and costs.—[Boston Bulletin.

First Burglar—Wot'll I do with this burglar alarm, Bill, take it along? Second Burglar—Yes, slip it in the bag. We can get something for it.

"Jenny," said a little girl's mother, "why don't you be good?" "Yes, mamma, but it is hard to be good, and I can be bad without trying."

Philosophers tell us that we should know one thing well. Among the medical fraternity, however, it pays better to know many things ill.

The man who moves down life's path and finds it strewn with sweet surprises is he who knows just how it's done, who keeps astore and advertises.

Miss Noon is the name of an Ohio school ma'am. She is quite popular with her scholars, but would be more so if her name were Miss Four-o'clock P. M.

"We don't care for the rain," said one Baltimore girl to another, as she raised an umbrella; "we're 'neither sugar nor salt.'" "No," replied the other, "but we're lasses."

In silks and satins and lace,
With winsome manners and grace,
With magnificent eyes and face,
A child of a noble race,
She was the belle of the ball.
A mouse ran over the floor,
And then made a bolt for the door,
A scream, and a shriek, and a roar!
Heard over ten miles or more,
That was the bawl of the belle.
—[Goodall's Sun.

Curious Lightning Freak.

During a hailstorm at Mors, in Denmark, a few days ago, a flash of forked lightning—the only one occurring—struck a farm-house, and, having demolished the chimney-stack and made a wreck of the loft, descended into the living rooms on the ground floor below. Here its career appears to have been most extraordinary; all the plaster around doors and windows having been torn down and the bed curtains in the bed rooms rent to pieces. An old Dutch clock was smashed into atoms, but a canary and cage hanging a few inches from it were quite uninjured. The lightning also broke sixty windows and all the mirrors in the house. On leaving the rooms it passed clean through the door into the yard, where it killed a cat, two fowls and a pig, and then buried itself in the earth. In one of the rooms were two women, both of whom were struck to the ground, but neither was injured.—[Natura.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page
Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

LITTLE THINGS ON THE FARM.

The hardest of all things to save are the little things. Preach as we may, with all of us it is very easy to say that a thing is not worth saving. It is especially the bane of the farmer's life. It is a decided attraction to have a horse that can step off his mile in three minutes, though he may not be able to pull the plough and do thorough work, draw nearly as large a load or perform as well any of the duties of the daily routine. How easy it is to say that horse will answer my purpose and take me to town so much quicker. The five or the ten cents a day that is lost never goes into his calculations.

Many a man in buying a cow for the dairy will take one with a large body, thinking she will make more beef when it comes time to turn her off, forgetting entirely that if on the same feed the smaller cow would produce one cent more per day, in the eight years she would be apt to be kept she would yield more money than the value of the large one.

It is easy to leave the plow in the field for a few days, forgetting the several hours of time that it will take to scour off the rust that will accumulate. It is easy to throw manure out of doors to receive the water of the eaves of the stables, forgetting that a $5 shed will save more value than a ton of the best commercial fertilizer. A bucket of ashes looks small and is easy to throw out where it will do no good, but the aggregate of the daily savings would make a fine showing in the spring.

And so with numerous other things—little things, all of which are overlooked and are continual leaks on every farm.

REVISION BY ITS FRIENDS.

It is generally conceded that the inequalities of the tariff should be corrected, but it is not so generally conceded that the revision should be made by its friends. That's an important point where Cleveland differs with the Republican party. He insists that the tariff should be revised by its enemies; that they should go at it to destroy every beneficial feature it has, save the one of producing revenue. The Republican party says that the tariff should be revised in a way to still preserve its benefits to American enterprise as well as to afford necessary revenue; that any revision would be harmful to the interests of the workingmen and those depending upon them which ignored the fact that American labor and its proper reward were in a large measure dependent upon the tariff.

President Cleveland insists that the enemies of the tariff shall cut it down to the favorite Democratic basis of providing revenue mainly. That is the issue which the people of the United States must settle. Is the tariff to be revised by its friends who would save to the Government the revenue required and to the laboring interests the protection and prosperity they have hitherto received, or by its enemies who would use it to strike down the interests of the working man, and gain nothing from it but the revenue? That's the question now.

JEFFERSON ON SURPLUSSES.

Thomas Jefferson in his message of 1806 had the same question before him as Cleveland has. Jefferson said:

The question now comes forward to what other object shall these surpluses (anticipated) be appropriated, and the whole surplus of imports after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals when the purposes of war would not call for them? Shall we suppress imports and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures?"

He was opposed to any such ruinous policy, but recommended continuing the imports, and appropriate the surplus to objects of education and various public improvements.

We learn that the Light House Board has under consideration the question of building a Light House of the first class on the outer shoals at Cape Hatteras, and that plans are now being prepared. It is a matter of importance to every mariner. Many valuable lives have been lost on this dangerous shoal, in consequence of it's not being properly marked by a light house and fog signal, as it is over eight miles from the point of Cape Hatteras, directly seaward.

Free trade, as a practical question and not as an economic theory, must involve one of two things; either a general reduction of wages throughout the country, or else the destruction of American industries through British competition.

It is stated that in some of the Southern counties of Virginia, the cultivation of pea nuts is gradually taking the place of cotton, affording a more profitable crop. It would pay the farmers in this section to pay more attention to peanuts.

ABOUT HORSES,

Few persons know the real value of the horse, while even the savage appreciates his beauty and profits by his usefulness. The value of a horse is measured by his possible achievements, not only in the speedy execution of movements and the power of endurance, but also in his susceptibility to instruction, and docility and alacrity in the discharge of the obligations imposed upon him. It is not enough that he should be and have

"Round-hoof'd, short-jointed, fetlocks shag and long.
Broad breast, full eyes, small head and nostrils wide."

The beautiful and the useful do not always go together. In animate beings it is the exception and not the rule. What is more detestable and dangerous than a vicious horse, and what more captivating than a beautiful one? What can be more valuable than a horse with all the physical perfections as pointed out by the bard, coupled with docility, teachableness and alacrity.

Now we hold that qualities of mind or disposition are as capable of development, even in the horse, as is improvement in physical organization. Darwin demonstrated that the pouter pigeon was originated by breeding together those only of abnormally developed crops. Horse fanciers have abundantly demonstrated that certain points of leverage in the physical frame of a horse, essential to the production of the greatest possible space, were likewise capable of abnormal development under the guidance of the judicious breeder, by properly mating the sire and dam.

Now that all that can be desired has been achieved in adapting the physical frame of the horse to the various uses for which he is intended, it is a matter of no secondary importance to turn attention to the cultivation of the disposition of the animal. Should this prove to be as practicable as the former, the greatest possible achievement will have been accomplished. The value and usefulness of the horse will have been raised to the highest possible standard attainable.

The vicious mare cannot be expected to produce an amiable colt. Undesirable traits of character should be regarded disqualifying blemishes for breeding purposes, quite as much as a thin tail or a large head.

It is bad economy to neglect the improvement of horses, as it was bad economy for the dairyman to neglect the improvement of his milk stock, or the farmer to neglect the improvement of his pork stock. A fine, good horse will do work as well as a scrub. He will sell more readily, and bring a larger price.

GERMAN FARMING.

Germany seems to be more prosperous to-day than any other European country, and much of its prosperity is due to protection to home industries. An American who has recently been traveling in that country states that many sections of Germany are worked to perfection. There is clean farming everywhere. The cleared country is open and there are no fences. The division are made by ditches, with white stones here and there as landmarks of ownership. Cattle and sheep and even geese are watched by old women and small children, and so kept upon their proper domain for pasturage. The women as much as the men are seen at field-work—mowing, gathering crops, plowing, harrowing and applying the hoe and spade. Forests are carefully preserved and protected by law. A tree cannot be felled without legal consent, and when permitted a small one must be planted in its place.

A Western editor solves the problem thus: "If the ladies had the management of that "surplus" just now, they'd dispose of it quickly."

Vick's Floral Guide.

A silver lining to every cloud! With the short dull days of early winter comes the cheery holidays and Vick's beautiful annual, and lo! spring already appears not far distant. We can almost see the green ing grass and the blooming flowers. In the way of Catalogue, Vick's Floral Guide is unequaled in artistic appearance, and the edition of each year that appears simply perfect, is surpassed the next. New and beautiful engravings, and three colored plates of flowers, vegetables and grain, are features for the issue for 1888. Its lavender tinted cover, with original designs of most pleasing effects, will ensure it a prominent place in the household and library. It is in itself a treatise on horticulture, and is adapted to the wants of all who are interested in the garden or house plants. It describes the rarest flowers and the choicest vegetables, If you want to know anything about the garden, see Vick's Floral Guide, price only 10 cents, including a Certificate good for 10 cents worth of seeds. Published by James Vick, Seedsman, Rochester, N. Y.

It is proposed by the booksellers of the State to hold a Convention in Raleigh on or about February 22d, to discuss matters pertaining to the successful and satisfactory conduct of the retail book business in North Carolina.

The dead body of an itinerant clock mender was found on the 1st inst near Crosswell, and three negroes have been arrested charged with being concerned in his murder, one of whom has confessed that he saw another kill him.

No Need of a Third Party.

Dr. Haygood of Ga.

As I look at it, and as most Southern prohibitionists look at it, the cause has no occasion to commit its fortunes to a third party, existent or probable. Saturate the people with right thoughts and sentiments and no party will stand in the way of their will. This government is too big a thing to be run in the interests of even as big a thing as prohibition. The Prohibition party—as a party—must widen their platform to make it wide enough for this government When that is done prohibition is merged in the bigger thing—running the government, and it is lost. The aim of prohibitionists is not running the government, but prohibition of the liquor tariff. No government can be run on one issue. The end prohibitionists seek fails if they take in hand all the issues that belong to running the government of the whole country. As long as there are Republicans and Democrats—as long as there are parties, if differences only as "outs" and "ins" there will be prohibitionists in each who will agree about nothing else.

Deplorable Blow to the South.

From the Mobile Register, Dem.

The truth is that all interests in this country are and ought to be mutually dependent, and instead of devising schemes to open our doors to foreign goods which may destroy our own factories and leave us at the mercy of foreign traders, we should endeavor to protect and expand our internal commerce.

The reasoning of the President is precisely that of the Bright and Cobden school. Happily the world has discarded the doctrine as unsound. Every strong Government of modern times, except England, protects its home labor from foreign competition.

So far as the South is concerned, we deplore the introduction of the free trade argument into our politics. On that question the whites will divide in the future as they divided in the past.

Disgusted With his Party.

From the Boston Jonrnal.

Howe Call, esq., a lawyer of New York city, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H., one of the most successful campaign speakers whom the Democratic National Committee sent into the West in 1884, is disgusted with his party's attitude toward the tariff and other questions, and has renounced the Democracy and become a Republican. In a letter to Hon. Gilman Marston of Exeter, N. H., he writes that "next year I shall do my best in behalf of American labor and American industry;" and endeavor to have Mr. Cleveland and his party mustered out. Mr. Call is an orator of considerable repute. It is said of him that he did more than any other New Hampshire man except Frank Jones to secure the election of President Cleveland, and his apostacy will be a telling blow to the Democrats of the Granite State.

The Proof Reader Was a Texan.

Chicago Tribune.

"The types," observes a Southern Illinois paper apologetically, "made us allude last week to our esteemed townsman, Mr. Polhemus, as a 'villainous lounger.' We wrote 'versatile lawyer.' The error was overlooked by our proof reader, a gentleman recently from Texas, who assures us, in extenuation of the oversight, that the two terms mean pretty much the same thing where he came from."

A Square Issue and no Disguise.

Birmingham Age Dem.

Cleveland has begun a battle against Protection and has all the hosts of free trade arrayed on his side. As well as they can be made out the battle lines are distinguished by the flags of free trade and the banners of protection. As between Cleveland and the country that is the issue, luminous and conspicuous. Cleveland od one side, the country on the other. It is what we honestly believe, as a Democratic newspaper, to be the situation.

Mr. Cleveland in his Free Trade message claimed that the removal of the tariff directly reduced the cost of the article to the consumer. Senator Edmunds has a pertinent reply to this: "You remember," he says, "that the tax on tea and coffee was taken off some time ago, and what was the result? The income from those products was withdrawn from the Treasury; but the price of tea and coffee remain as high as ever. The importer made the extra profit, and we lost taxes."

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medecines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters, We guarantee them always,

Sold by Wood & Wadsworth.

The National Bank of Newbern has declared a semi adnual dividend of five per cent from the earnings of the past six months.

The Register of Deeds of Wake county issued eighty-one marriage license during the month of December, 1887. 27 to white and 54 to colored couples.

A disastrous fire occured at Beaufort on the 4th inst. The whole business part of the town from the market to Ives's fish house is burned down.

Southern Pines *Pine Knot* says: Lumber mills hereabout are being worked to their full capacity. Orders for 200,000 feet from Wilmington alone have been received within a short period.

See important new on last page.

Farmers and the Tariff

An address delivered before the Farmers' National Congress, Chicago, November 11, 1887, by Hon. Thos. H. Dudley, of New Jersey.

By the census of 1880 our population was 50,000,000 people. Of these only 17,392,099 earned wages, and all the others—over 32,000,000, including the aged and the children, as well as the sick—lived without earning wages. Most of those who did not earn wages no doubt lived off the wages earned by those who toiled.

Of those who earned wages or lived by work there were 7,670,493 engaged in agricultural pursuits.

The population of the United States is probably now not less than 60,000,000. If the same ratio as to the employment of our people holds good, there are now something over 20,800,005 people who earn wages or live by work, including about 9,000,000 engaged in agricultural pursuits. There is no other single industry that gives employment to so many of our people. Whilst the product of the agriculturists does not equal in value the product of the manufacturing industry of the country, agriculture is, to a certain extent, the basis and foundation of all the other industries No other industry can possibly exist without it. The farmer feeds all the people. The miner who goes down in the earth may dispense with a house and live in a hole he has dug; the lady may dispense with the bonnet and depend upon the covering for the head which nature has given her; and the man who toils may dispense with the covering for his feet and wrap the raw hide about them; but they cannot dispense with agriculture—they must all have bread or die. Agriculture should, therefore, be protected, and there is no country in the world where it stands more in need of it than in the United States—protected in the products it produces and protected in the market in which it sells its surplus products. The latter is quite as important as the former. If the farmer cannot sell there is no incentive to produce more than enough for his own wants. And if he has no surplus, or cannot sell what he has, he cannot buy clothing to keep out the cold, or the necessaries of life upon which he subsists. It is the money from his surplus products that enables him to live.

By the present tariff the farmer is directly protected. There is a duty of twenty per cent on live animals, except those for breeding purposes; one cent per pound on beef and pork; twenty per cent on mutton; two cents per pound on all hams, bacon and lard; four cents per pound on butter and cheese; twenty cents a bushel on wheat; ten cents per bushel on corn, rye, oats and barley; twenty cents per bushel on potatoes; two dollars per ton on hay; hops, eight cents per pound; vinegar, seven and a half cents per gallon; honey twenty cents per gallon; tallow one cent per lb.; and on tobacco from 15 cents per pound for stems up to one dollar per pound for leaf stemmed; and a duty on all his wool, rice, etc. This is all right as far as it does, but it does not go far enough. They duty imposed should be enough to keep out all foreign competition This it does not do.

I find in the last published reports of our imports and exports, that during the year ending June 30, 1886, we imported articles of food and live animals over $190,000,000 worth, and that during the year ending June 30, 1887, we imported no less than $213,975,334 worth of food and live animals. That for last year includes vegetables, amounting to $2,552,179; provisions, meat and dairy products $2,088,445; 92,118 tons of hay of the value of $1,035,533; 2 672,762 pounds of hops: 16,192,533 dozen of eggs; $3,609,431 worth of animals paying duty, and therefore, not for breeding purposes; $7,835,576 breadstuffs, and $16,746,081 worth of wool. Indian wheat can be laid down in London at seventy cents per bushel, and in New York at seventy-five cents without the duty. With the duty added it can be put down here at ninety-five cents per bushel, and with the increased railroad facilities which are now being introduced in India before five years the India farmer will be able to place it in the New York market at very much lower rates, probably as low as sixty cents per bushel without the duty, and unless the present duty on wheat of twenty cents per bushel is increased they will be here in our markets competing with our farmers. This is no fancy sketch, but sober truth, which I fear our farmers will have to meet face to face too soon. The lands in India are as rich and fertile as our own. How is it possible for our farmers to compete in raising wheat with the India farmers when the latter can hire all the labor they require at six or eight cents a day without board, the laborer feeding himself out of these wages? All the labor-saving machines we have and use do not and cannot make up for this difference in the price of labor. You can hire 150 men for a day on the interest alone of the money you pay for your reaper. When we are paying over $200,000,000 per year on the articles of food and live animals which we import into our country, it is time to increase and not diminish our tariff. The farmer requires more protection and not less. Why is it necessary to import into this country more than two and a half million dollars' worth of vegetables, including potatoes and cabbage from Holland and Belgium? Why is it necessary to import over a million of dollars' worth of hay and nearly eight million dollars' worth of breadstuffs, and over sixteen million dozen eggs, some of them from Norway and Sweden? With the farming industry, as with the manufacturing industry, our people have to contend with the cheap labor of other countries, and each of these great industries requires to be protected from this cheap labor. It has come to this, we must either lower our wages to the standard of European labor, which we cannot and never will consent to do, or else we must protect it. There is no intermediate course or half way measure that will meet the difficulty. It is the wages we pay our people that marks the difference between the condition of our laboring people and the laboring people of Europe. That gives the one many luxuries of life, while the other does not even have all the necessaries; enables the one to live, while the other almost starves. The farmer requires a market in which to sell his surplus products. He builds the house in which he lives, and buys the clothes he wears, as well as his furniture and the implements he uses, out of his surplus products. Hence his market should be secure; in other words, he should be as far as possible protected in this home market.

(To be continued.)

He was selecting presents for his girl before Christmas. He bought an amber comb, a box of caramels, and a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and showed himself thereby a right sensible dude.

"Enterprises of gaeat pith and moment" are so engrossing the minds of men, that they neglect their own affairs, and grow old with pain, forgetting that a bottle of Salvation Oil will cure all.

Of the 381 ics of Revolutionary soldiers drawing pensions from the Government, North Carolina is credited with 5.

A Family Blessing.

Simmons Liver Regulator, the favorite home remedy, is entirely vegetable, and is the purest and best family medicine that is compounded. No error to be feared in administering; no injury from exposure after taking; no loss of time, It is the best preventive medicine and safe to take no matter what the sickness may prove to be, and, in any ordinary disease, will effect a speedy cure Demand the Genuine, having the Z stamp on Wrapper.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NORTH CAROLINA: Pasquotank County.
Ellen Commander *vs* Henry Commander.

The defendant will take notice, that the above named plaintiff has commenced an action against him for divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, and the said defendant is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Pasquotank County, to be holden on the third Monday in March 1888, at the Court House in Elizabeth City, and answer or demur to the complaint which is now filed in this cause.

Given at Elizabeth City, N. C, on this the 10th day of January, 1888.

J. P. OVERMAN,
GRIFFIN & TEMPLE, Clerk S. C.
Attorneys. 31 37.

DAVENPORT & MORRIS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS

And Dealers in Fish,
RICHMOND, VA.

Consignments of North Carolina Herring solicited, and proceeds remitted in cash On account of our intimate acquaintance, and frequent transactions with the Grocery trade of the West and South, we are able to handle North Carolina Fish to the very best possible advantage, and we are known everywhere as the largest distributors in this market.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF LAND.

By virtue of authority conferred upon me as Commissioner by an order of the Superior Court of Pasquotank county, rendered December 15 1887, in the case entitled W. J. Griffin Admin'r, against Mills Howell and others, heirs at law of Geo. W. Eduey dec'd, directing a sale of the lands hereinafter described to make assets in the hands of said Administrator, for the payment of debts, and appointing myself Commissioner to make said sale. I shall sell on Monday, the 6th day of February 1888. at 12 o'clock M., that certain tract of land situated in Newland township, Pasquotank county, State of North Carolina, and bounded by the main road, the lands of James N. Brothers, Pasquotank river, the lands of W. K. Etheridge and the lands of the heirs of Samuel Brothers dec'd, containing sixty (60) acres, more or less- being known as the "Geo. W. Eduey tract."

The sale will be at public auction, for cash, before the Court House door in Elizabeth City, N. C.

W. J. GRIFFIN,
January 4th, 1888. Commissioner

DUTCH NETS.

Dutch Nets manufactured from our Shepard Gold Medal Twines and supplied at short notice by the

American Net & Twine Co,

Home Office, 43 Commercial Street, Boston: New York Office, 172 Fulton St. 28-36

ADMINISTTATOR'S NOTICE.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Joseph Eves, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and those having claims against the same to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This 21st of December, 1887.

JOS. P. EVES, Adm'r.

HUMPHREYS'

DR. HUMPHREYS' BOOK
Cloth & Gold Binding
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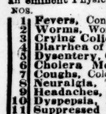

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NOTICE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—Pasquotank County. In Justice Court.

W. W. Griffin vs. W. H. Hillery.

The defendant will hereby take notice that the plaintiff has commenced an action against him before W. D. Williams, a Justice of the Peace, for the recovery of the sum of Twenty-four Dollars and eighteen cents, for lumber furnished said Hillery, and to enforce said claim; and the said Hillery is hereby required to appear before W. D. Williams esq., a Justice of the Peace for said County on the 19th day of January 1888. and answer or demur to the complaint which will there be made. Dec'r 10, 1887.

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The Steamboat man or the Boatman needs it—liberal supply afloat and ashore.
The Horse-fancier needs it—it is his best friend and safest reliance.
The Stock-grower needs it—it will save him thousands of dollars and a world of trouble.
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H. WEISEL

Agent

FOR THEM.

—0—

To my many friends, Greeting!
Bear in mind the hours are fleeting,
Happy hearts will soon be beating
To the joys of Christmas cheer.

Hasten then to make selection
From a stock above objection,
Choosing tokens of affection
For each friend and loved one dear.

Linger not, for time is flying,
Nothing gained by further trying,
Bargains waiting for the buying—
Get your Christmas presents here.

Be in season, and hear the reason;
Do not listen unto treason.
Let your heart be full of joy;
Purchase now, and purchase here.

— 0 —

We surely can enjoy a Merry Christmas this year, as our dear customers and friends did not forget us this season. We have been as busy as "busy could be" during the past two months selling goods, and the way I can account for it, I determined to mark and sell my Goods at LIVE AND LET LIVE PRICES, and I find that the public know how to appreciate a good thing when they can get it; and my store is the place to buy goods at the lowest possible prices, for I buy for CASH and sell for the same, and know just where to put my money where I can get the most value for it

I just bought for SPOT CASH last week of a concern that was a little off or "hard up" for cash, a very nice line of Ready Made Clothing Suits that were worth from $10 to $14 wholesale, so I can sell them for wholesale prices. We have already sold some of them and and as the supply was not a very large one, they will all be gone in a jiffy. But never mind. I am always waiting to be "picked up" on goods in my line, and the Cash is what will get them every time. Our stock of Clothing is complete, and we are just selling lots of them, and buying new stock almost every day.

Since we have made the reduction on our Ladies' Cloaks they have been going off very fast. We are selling a very nice Ladies' New Market, very fine, trimmed up, for the small sum of $4.50, and better ones in proportion. Our line of Russian Circulars are going off very well, but not as fast as we wish them, so I have just come to the conclusion to cut the prices on them, and will during the next two weeks sell Russian Circulars that were $8.50. fine trimmed fur collar, Berlin twill goods, for the small sum of $5.50; remember a $8.50 cloak for the small price of $5.50! And, too, we have the new design Regular Circular Cloaks that were $7, we are selling for $4.50. fur trimmed and Berlin twill goods. These goods are nice and new, but must be got rid of before the cold weather is over; and our motto is never to have old stock no hand but to give our customers good bargains before it is too late.

Our line of Misses and Childrens' Cloaks is still very large and yet we are getting in more new ones to give a much larger stock to select from. We have them at all prices from $2 up to $7, and all prices between. Come and look over our stock and convince yourself that our goods are better, cheaper and more durable than any other stock in the City. We only buy from Head Quarters and for the Cash, which saves you from paying the Middle Man's profit. We are determined to sell our goods low down so every one can have a chance.

Our line of Boots and Shoes was never so full as this season, and as we have been selling a great many we find some odd lots of new Shoes and Boots that we have two and three pairs of a kind that we must sell at some price to clear them out. We surely will not refuse any reasonable offer. Come soon and give us a look, as these particular lots will not stay long on our hands at the prices we intend to dispose of them. Our line of Ladies' fine Reed's hand-made Shoes are the best in the market, and are sold at reasonable prices.

We have been selling lots of Ladies' Dress Goods and have just received another lot of Trecots, Ladies Cloth, and Flannels that we are offering some extraordinary bargains on.

Call and see our immense big stock. No trouble to show goods at

H. WEISEL.

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St.,

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11 1888

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. ——— ——— Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. J. T. Whitley, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Court Notice.
Dr. Bucklin's remedies.
Royal Baking Powder.
Davenport & Morris, Fish Dealers.

☞ Farmers, diversify.

☞ Manure thoroughly and well.

☞ Plant less in area, and till better.

☞ Here are two timely rules for the New Year: 1. Settle up. 2. Settle down.

☞ An early spring is predicted by some of the prophets.

☞ This is not only a year of three 8's, but it is leap year, too. Think of that, girls!

☞ The way to help home enterprises is to give them your money, your patronage, and your influence.

☞ At Providence, this county, on the 4th inst., by R. N. Morgan, J. P., Mr. A. J. Harris was married to Miss Ella Jackson.

☞ On our third page this week will be found a striking and instructive illustration of the comparative worth of the various kinds of baking powders now in the market.

☞ We call attention to Moses Weisel's advertisement in another part of the CAROLINIAN. He means exactly what he says. All are invited to visit his store and be convinced.

☞ One who "has been there" concludes that Santa Claus knows more about how to reduce the surplus than all the statesmen from the Lakes to the Gulf.

☞ Our fishermen generally are getting their nets and boats in readiness for spring operations. The CAROLINIAN wishes them all big "catches" and good prices.

☞ Our advice to farmers is: Do not be in too much of a hurry in disposing of your corn. The crop of the United States is 2,000,000 bushels short of last year. There are strong reasons for believing that the price will advance.

☞ We understand that by a decree of the Secretary of the Treasury, the office of Deputy Collector of Customs at this place, has been abolished. Surely this cannot mean to be permanent, as it would subject the fishermen and boatmen in this section to great inconvenience and expense.

☞ For the benefit of our farmer readers we propose publishing the address of Mr. Dudley, a leading farmer of New Jersey, on "Farmers and the Tariff" The first instalment appears in this issue. It is a discussion of the subject, by an observant and intelligent man, from a farmers' basis. Preserve the copies of the CAROLINIAN containing these articles for future reference and study.

☞ "Amicus" asks, 'How near the North Pole did the nearest exploring party ever get?" We believe 260 miles from it. Beyond this are ice gorges insurmountable, and frost so severe that no human ingenuity has yet constructed any appliances to withstand its cold. It blisters the skin like extreme heat. The greatest progress ever made across this desolate wilderness was at the rate of six miles a day, the explorers often resting as many days as they had journeyed miles in a single day.

☞ In talking a few days ago with one of our more progressive farmers about better culture, and especially upon the subject of improving our lands, he remarked with emphasis, "It can be done. The secret is in *management*—in learning how, and then in *doing* it." It is exactly what the CAROLINIAN has been preaching all the time. Farms in this county can be pointed to which, under the old system had "run down," are, under intelligent methods, doubling in production. There is no tillable land in this section that cannot be made to yield trebly what it now does.

☞ In reply to a personal inquiry, there are two reasons why we write so much upon the subject of agriculture and matters pertaining thereto: First, we were born and brought up on a farm, "taking a hand," from the time we were tall enough to hold the plow handles until we reached young manhood, in all the work incident to farm life—

From plowing and sowing
To reaping and mowing,

and hence we *know* "whereof we speak." Secondly, we now live in a country mainly dependent upon what is produced from the land, and we realize that just in the ratio that those who till it succeed and prosper will all the rest be benefited. Their success and prosperity very much depends upon the diligent and intelligent efforts they make. Our aim is to encourage and stimulate them to *do the very best* they can. It cannot fail to help all.

☞ Use newspapers to polish glass and mirrors.

☞ Somebody wants to know if political soft soap is made of campaign lyes.

☞ Show the CAROLINIAN to your neighbor and ask him to subscribe

☞ Charity covers a multitude of sins, but it is not its regular business.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of Davenport & Morris, the leading Fish Dealers of Richmond.

☞ "Uncle Ezek" hits the nail on the head when he says a busybody is an individual who goes about stealing other people's time, and fooling away his own.

☞ Many a child goes astray, not because there is lack of prayer or a want of virtue at home, but simply because home lacks sunshine. A child needs smiles as much as flowers need sunbeams.

☞ A great many men who insist upon having their grocers send every thing they buy to their homes are perfectly willing to carry home a large load rather than inconvenience the saloon keepers.

☞ Hon. J. T. Patrick, Commissioner of Immigration, reports that during the year just ended, 2,000 immigrants, mainly from Pennsylvania and New England, came into the State. The most of them settled West of Raleigh. Our people should make more effort to turn the tide in this direction.

☞ The hog is, traditionally, a filthy animal, probably because he is regarded as "unclean" in the Jewish theosophy. But if the pig sty is kept clean, plenty of straw provided, and not too many swine bedded together, rapid thrift is gained, and the hog demonstrates himself a nice as well as healthy animal.

☞ Writes an old patron from an adjoining county:

Of course, it is natural that editors and printers, like other folks, want to enjoy holiday vacations, but we—that is, this household—missed the CAROLINIAN, and the last issue was doubly welcome. We have taken it from the beginning, and we expect to continue it so long as you publish it.

Thanks, and may it be at least as many more years.

☞ Whatever may be the opinion of many of the shallow minded votaries of fashion as to the contrary, house keeping is an accomplishment to which, in its bearing on woman's relation to the family, all others are trivial. Hence to be a good housekeeper should be the ambition of every wife and mother, as the prosperity and happiness of the family greatly on the order and regularity established within the household.

☞ "Would Like to Know" inquires: "Do postoffice receipts go into the general treasury and then appropriations for postoffice expenses made out of the general fund by Congress? and 2d, to what extent has the postoffice department been self sustaining?" The receipts go into the treasury except in cases where postmasters are allowed to deduct commissions of salaries, and appropriations for carrying on the postoffice are made by Congress the same as for other departments of the government. The postoffice has never been entirely self sustaining, except during the years of 1865 and 1866.

☞ The CAROLINIAN has neither envy or jealousy, no favoritism to bestow, nor has it any personal "axe to grind." It is ever ready to give credit where it is due, and in all that tends to furthering the interests of Elizabeth City and the Albemarle District it earnestly lends cooperation. And to every citizen who is public spirited and reaches forth a helping hand in practical ways for the enlargement, expansion and development of the town and the improvement of the surrounding country, will find in it kind words and friendly recognition, and these measured in proportion to the zeal and earnestness manifested. It is'nt men, but *action;* not personal feeling, but *measures.*

☞ The masked Sociable given by the Roanoke Club at the Albemarle House on Friday night was a very entertaining and pleasant affair, and most of the personations were very good indeed. Among the ladies masked we noticed the following characters: Tamborine Girl, Flower Girl, Red Riding Hood, Morning Star, Fortune Teller, Holly, Sweet Sixteen, Peasant Girl and others, among the representations taken by the gentlemen were: the Mikado and his attendant, the Tramp, Indian Chief, Tennis Player, several Jockeys, an ideal Sir Knight, Colored Girl, Papa's Baby Boy, Irishman, Hunter, Apple Woman and several dominoes. The identity of some was well hidden but at midnight the unmasking revealed the well known faces of most of the dancing set of our young people. Some very pretty dances were on the programme and the fun was kept up till a late hour. After the social several of the company were very handsomely entertained at a supper given by Miss Grace Melick.

LOCAL MENTION.

Saturday and Sunday reminded us of balmy spring time, but it did not last.—There were 8 large vessels at one time, last week, all discharging lumber at the railroad wharf.—J. W. Albertson jr., and bride returned on Friday night. They report an enjoyable time seeing the "sights of Gotham."—Kramer Bros. are putting a new boiler in their Mill.—B. F. Gunn, the shoemaker, has moved from Road to Poindexter street.—White shad are being caught in the Sound.—F. M. Godfrey jr., who has been reading law the past year with Griffin & Temple, has been appointed to a good place in the House at Washington. He is a bright, promising and worthy young man.—Our venerable townsman John Banbury has been quite sick for several weeks.—Chicken thieves are prowling about. Watch for 'em; catch 'em, and then punish 'em.—Speaking of fat hogs, Mr T. R. Bland slaughtered a youngster last week downing the scales at 336lbs; and Mr. A. S. Neil killed one weighing 446lbs. But our countryman C. W. Hollowell did better still, killing a porker that tucked the beam at 510lbs!—Register Wilcox issued 93 marriage licences during the year of 1887, 66 to whites and 27 to colored.—A splendid Driving Horse for sale. Terms easy. Inquire at this office.—Mr. Ed. Underwood left on Monday on a visit to Washington City.—Corn in this market 48 cents.—Lev. Guirkin and the other College boys have all gone back.—Mrs Griest and daughter, who have been visiting Mrs. N. Underwood, have left for their home at New Castle, Penn'a.—The Ladies Guild of Christ's Church will have a Sociable at Mrs. Judge Albertson's to morrow night.—The CAROLINIAN has no disposition to find fault, but the general criticism of the Poindexter Creek bridge job can't be ignored.—Our former townsman Dr. George W. Brooks, residing in Gates, was married last week.—Talk is a good thing in its way, and a certain amount is necessary; but *all* talk never "gets there." ACTION is required—Several Northern gentlemen are visiting this section. Among them are J. McK. Young, F. R. Sage and H. W. Cooley, of Easton, Pennsylvania, and Messrs Schofield and Pierson, from New Jersey.—Our friend Stephen D. Scott made his first visit to the National Capital last week, and he had the pleasure of shaking the hand of Mrs. Cleveland.

Items from Newbegun

Editor CAROLINIAN:

We had a quiet Christmas; only two or three free fights, caused from eating too many of H. C. Meads brandy peaches; no damage except a few black eyes.—It has been too wet the past month for work.—The children of Union Church had a Christmas tree and an address was delivered by J. S. Lister esq.—F. M. Godfrey jr., of this place, has secured a position in Washington City, under the Door Keeper of the House, at a salary of $750.00.—The Methodists of Union Church will hold a feast on the evening of the 10th, to raise funds for repairs.—Our farmers are still holding their corn, expecting the price to advance.—Most of the colored people that went North last spring have returned, but they will go back again.—Very few of our farmers have hired any help for the coming year.

AGRICOLA.

Notes From Nixonton.

Nixonton, N. C., Jan. 3, 1888.

At the residence of postmaster Price, on the 7th inst., Mr. Thad Graves was married to Miss Emma White, by W. H. Reid, J. P., and on the 3d inst, Mr. Jos. Z Keaton was married to Mrs J. W. Sawyer, Rev. Mr. Anderson of Hertford officiating. May happiness attend them.—The schooner "Henrietta Hill," Capt. Ed. Hill, left here on the 4th, with corn, bound for some Southern port. The Captain has been sailing from this section for 25 years, and has the confidence of our people. Long may he and his "bonny craft" continue to sail in our waters.—We are all anxious to see our Pastor, Bro. Lennon, in his pastoral field again,—Mr. Caleb Raper is able to out again. He is an enterprising man. PASQUOTANK.

To cram one's head full of knowledge and the stomach full of food, and then neglect to observe the simplest laws of nature are the unfailing means to induce nervousness and constipation and certain loss of health. Laxador prevents all this trouble. Price only 25 cents a package.

The best remedy for the complaints of early childhood, such as colic, flatulency, &c., is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents.

Gone Over to the Free Traders.

Macon, Ga., Times, Dem,

It is plain that Mr. Cleveland has aligned himself with what is generally known as free traders, and has almost contemptuously disregarded the almost universal desire of one section of the country to be relieved from an unjust and odious system, and that section, too, the one whose support and strength was all powerful in raising Mr. Cleveland to his present position.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

GOLD fields are scarce, but those who write to Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine, will receive free, full information about work which they can do, and live at home, that will pay them from $5 to $25 per day. Some have earned over $20 in a day. Either sex, young or old. Capital not required. You are started free. Those who start at once are absolutely sure of snug little fortunes. All is new.

ADVERTISERS or others, who wish to examine this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS.

CONDUCTED BY "COUSIN EVELEEN."

"A Reader" sends a charming "Sentiments" written by a little Girl of twelve years.

"As the light of the glowing sunshine,
Fades with twilight away
And the gathering darkness wraps us,
In clouds so dark and gray—
So the light of the pure young soul that,
In virtue's broad, bright ray
Filled the whole heart with gladness,
Fades with sin's shade away."

A very little Girl who delights to hear her mamma read the Column was gently rebuked the other day for getting her hands dirty. "I can't help it mamma," said the little one "I just think God made my hands of *mud* stead of dust."

TAR RIVER, Jan 2, '88

Dear Cousin EVELEEN:—I want to thank the kind friend who has sent me a copy of the CAROLINIAN for some time past, and write to ask you to do it for me. I hope you will excuse all mistakes and blunders, for I was brought up during the war, and had very few advantages such as children have now-a days. I was always fond of reading and writing and trying to improve my mind, but never had much time to do it till I got hurt at the cotton gin,

After that pa and ma both said it seemed to them I must have been cut out for a teacher: so pa he gave me a small log house, and fixed me up some benches and a good sized table and a couple of chairs, and I opened school. I didn't know much more than my scholars, but I *studied all the time.*

It seems strange to me now, that people sent their children to me, but I suppose the reason was that nobody else wanted to come to our neighborhood to teach, and people thought the children were better at a common school than none.

I studied Spelling and Grammar, but I couldn't understand the Grammar at all. I bought books to improve my mind, first, a book written by Bill Arp; then The Widow Bedott, and several books by Josiah Allen's Wife. I noticed that they do not spell their words alike, and none of them like the Spelling Book. I began to think that spelling did not matter.

While still in this way of thinking some kind friend sent me a copy of the CAROLINIAN. I soon noticed the Boy's and Girl's Column. I'm sure you will be surprised at my ignorance, but it was not until I read Cousin Eveleen's comments on Irish and English Americans, that I understood that Bill Arp and Josiah Allen's Wife used bad spelling for some purpose—I felt with shame perhaps to ridicule the ignorance of people like myself. Can you tell me of some nice books I would do well to read?

N. B. If you print my letter please correct all errors.

With much respect
QUEENIE TRYHARD

You have won our warmest esteem Miss Queenie by your sweet letter. It is noble and praiseworthy to endeavor to improve your mind. We would recommend you to attend some Normal School next summer. The books we commend to your notice are The Student, The Educator, by Phelps; The Teacher's Assistant, by Northend, and The Scholars Companion, by Bailey. Subscribe also for a couple of good newspapers. The CAROLINIAN first of all, and Woman's Work, published by T. L. Mitchell, Athens, Ga. This sunshiny little magazine will visit you every month for fifty cents a year, and is devoted to the special wants of women—teachers, writers, housekeepers, mothers and the little people too. We think it is the first Southern Magazine edited by a woman and it is an honor to her and a help to women.

To not cultivate a taste for light reading. You can no more improve your mind by a continuous diet on stories than you could improve your physical health by eating nothing but pie.

Of course it is well enough to read a story occasionally, but if you value your mental growth, let it be only occasionally. It is good exercise for the brain to solve puzzles such as are give each week in the CAROLINIAN.

Write again.

COUSIN EVELEEN.

ANSWERS TO PUZZLES OF Jan 4

To Enigma by Fannie—Peace and Good Will. To Cross-Word Enigma by Rex. W Christmas. To Decapitations by M.—No. 1, W-nole, No. 2. W-omen. No. 3. F-rank. No. 4. B-room.

ENIGMA
By E. M.

I am composed of 26 letters.
My 7 11 10 12 is a refreshing drink.
My 22 2 1 10 Santa Claus brings to good little girls.
My 9 14 7 4 I an animal actually deformed and ugly.
My 17 16 15 11 5 a delightful art but hated by school girls, (sometimes.)
My 18 19 20 26 25 11 22 a fabulous inhabitant of the ocean.
My 22 23 24 25 22 a state of fear.
My whole is a very popular song.

DECAPITATION.
By M.

No. 1. Behead a hard substance and leave a sound,
No. 2. Behead a shepherd's staff and leave a bird.
No. 3. Behead a mercantile value and leave an agricultural product peculiar to the South.

Personal.

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile, Ala., writes: I take great pleasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, having used it for a severe attack of Bronchitis and Catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend.

Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee.

Trial bottles free at Wood & Wadsworths Drug Store.

F. M. COOK,

JEWELER.

70 Road Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Mr. COOK has a well selected stock JEWELRY and SILVER-WARE, WATCHES CLOCKS Ladies and Misses' Sets Pins and Ear Rings, Studs, Collarand Cuff Buttons Brackets Chains, Necklaces, etc.

H. C. HILL,

HOME MADE TIN Roofing & Guttering. WARE.

Foot of Fearing Street,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

It Didn't Work.

Nebraska State Journal.

"Well, does your husband still drink?"

"Yes, mother, and it is worrying the life out of me."

"Did you try the plan of breaking him of the habit that I suggested to you?"

"Yes"

"Did you put whisky in his coffee?"

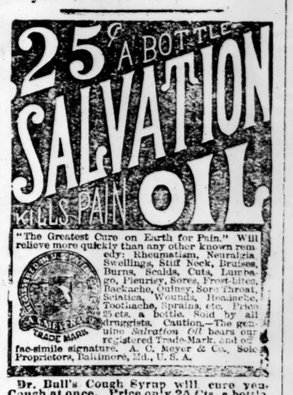
"Yes."

"What did he say?"

"He said I was the only woman he had seen since his mother died who knew how to make coffee as it should be made."

A barrel of kainit or German pot ash salts is an excellent thing to keep near horses or cows. A handful thrown daily on their droppings will not only remove offensive odors but save the valuable properties of the manure from waste. The potash salts are not caustic like crude potash or wood ashes.

Raleigh had 89 arrests in December and 10 alarms of fire for the entire year of 1887.


25¢ A BOTTLE
SALVATION OIL
KILLS PAIN
"The Greatest Cure on Earth for Pain." Will relieve more quickly than any other known remedy: Rheumatism, Neuralgia Swellings, Stiff Neck, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Lumbago, Pleurisy, Sores, Frost-bites, Backache, Kidney Sore Throat, Sciatica, Wounds, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, &c. Price 25 cts. a bottle. Sold by all druggists. Caution.—The genuine Salvation Oil bears our registered Trade Mark, and our fac-simile signature. A. C. Meyer & Co., Sole Proprietors, Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure your Cough at once. Price only 25 Cts. a bottle.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 18, TAKES EFFECT OCT 3, 1887.

Mail and Express (Southbound) leaves Elizabeth City 12,30 P. M., Northbound, leaves at 3:30 P. M..

Edenton Accomodation, daily except on Sunday leaves at 7 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives 8,15 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pamlico, Tar and Neuse rivers.

At Edenton—With N. S. R. R. Co's steam, boats Plymouth, M. E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Chowan, Scuppernong Little, Cashie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Harrellsville, Winton, Murfrees-boro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherrin rivers.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal Stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. P. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. K. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of Steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

☞ Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Baltimore by P. W. & B. R. R., Freamont St., Station Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St., Station; New York by Penn a R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Oct'r 14, 1885.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam.

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office. The Steamers W. B. Rogers and Thomas Newtom leave Norfolk every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M., for South Mills; returning, leave South Mills every Tuesday, Thursday and Surday, at 7, A. M. F. H. CAMP, Agent, Norfolk, JOHN JACOBS, Agent, South Mills.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

W. G. UNDERWOOD,
Surveyor & Civil Engineer,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

☞ Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

PALEMON JOHN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

C. C. POOL,
Attorney & Counseler-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Collections promptly made. ☞ Special attention given to real estate.

W. J. GRIFFIN. W. O. TEMPLE
GRIFFIN & TEMPLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and collections.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON JR
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

W. GRANDY E. F. AYDLETT
GRANDY & AYDLETT,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Will practice in all the Courts of North Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, on South Road Street
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

TO SPORTSMEN!

The subscriber would announce to his friends and the public that he is still at THE OLD STAND ON ROAD STREET,

And keeps on hand an assortment of Rifle Pistols, Sporting Apparatus, and Cutlery.

☞ Repairing in his line promptly done
GEO. W. BELL.

COMPARATIVE WORTH OF BAKING POWDERS.

ROYAL (Absolutely Pure)..
GRANT'S (Alum Powder)*.
RUMFORD'S, when fresh..
HANFORD'S, when fresh...
REDHEAD'S.....
CHARM (Alum Powder)*...
AMAZON (Alum Powder)*.
CLEVELAND'S (short wt. jar.)
PIONEER (San Francisco)...
CZAR.....
DR. PRICE'S.....
SNOW FLAKE (Groff's)...
LEWIS'.....
PEARL (Andrews & Co.).....
HECKER'S.....
GILLET'S.....
ANDREWS & CO. "Regal"* (Milwaukee, Contains Alum.)
BULK (Powder sold loose)....
RUMFORD'S, when not fresh

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS

As to Purity and Wholesomeness of the Royal Baking Powder.

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates, or other injurious substances. E. G. LOVE, Ph.D."

"It is a scientific fact that the Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure. "H. A. MOTT, Ph.D."

"I have examined a package of Royal Baking Powder, purchased by myself in the market. I find it entirely free from alum, terra alba, or any other injurious substance. HENRY MORTON, Ph.D., President of Stevens Institute of Technology."

"I have analyzed a package of Royal Baking Powder. The materials of which it is composed are pure and wholesome. S. DANA HAYES, State Assayer, Mass."

The Royal Baking Powder received the highest award over all competitors at the Vienna World's Exposition, 1873; at the Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876; at the American Institute, New York, and at State Fairs throughout the country.

No other article of human food has ever received such high, emphatic, and universal endorsement from eminent chemists, physicians, scientists, and Boards of Health all over the world.

NOTE—The above DIAGRAM illustrates the comparative worth of various Baking Powders, as shown by Chemical Analysis and experiments made by Prof. Schedler. A pound can of each powder was taken, the total leavening power or volume in each can calculated, the result being as indicated. This practical test for worth by Prof. Schedler only proves what every observant consumer of the Royal Baking Powder knows by practical experience, that, while it costs a few cents per pound more than ordinary kinds, it is far more economical, and, besides, affords the advantage of better work. A single trial of the Royal Baking Powder will convince any fair-minded person of these facts.

* While the diagram shows some of the alum powders to be of a higher degree of strength than other powders ranked below them, it is not to be taken as indicating that they have any value. All alum powders, no matter how high their strength, are to be avoided as dangerous.

IT DON'T SCARE US

Everybody else may complain, but

HARD TIMES DON'T TROUBLE US,

And they will not trouble you if you will come and trade with us.

We Know How TO Meet

Your wants and make our prices suit the times.

NOISY COMPETITION

Has no chance of scaring us. Goods well bought are half sold.

We Have Bought Well

And now we ask you to give us a call and look over our stock of

Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes,

HATS, CARPETS, ETC.

When you have looked it over carefully and inquired the prices; you will say that

We Can Sell Well!

This is no bluster. It is solemn truth. Our prices are lowest in the land, and the quality is higher than the highest...

Save Your Dollars

By trading with us. We are always ready to see you.

MOSES WEISEL,

CORNER MAIN & WATER STREETS, ELIZABETH CITY N. C.

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store, and invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO. have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth 1 to 2 yards wide.

Cloak & Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Cloak and Clothing Department, where you can get Ladies and Childrens Cloaks & Wraps from Plush Cloaks at $20, down to $3.50.

FOWLER & CO., have 1300 feet more Space now to do business in and their customers will find their Dry Goods Store now comfortable and a larger variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gents Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S., Shoe Store is ever run with Boots, Shoes and Hats, by every one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

J. B. FLORA

GROCER and TOBACCONIST,

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, CEMENT, HAIR, PAINTS, OILS, ETC

South West Corner Main and Water Streets.

Elizabeth City, N. C.

FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found anywhere having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, thereby saving the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once; he will save you money

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, James Reed & Co.'s Cakes and Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co.s R. M. Paints, Atmor's Mince Meat and English Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

☞ The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce

NEWS EMPORIUM.

The latest News, Periodicals & Libraries

Full Assortment.

Bibles, School Books, Poets Novels, etc., at New York Prices

ALBUMS, SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPPLIES, STATIONERY Tablets, Blank Books, Musical Instruments, Toilet Soaps, Perfumery etc,

P. W. MELICK.

By all means call and see MELICK Wholesale and Retail Establishment if you want to Save Money.

Low Prices Quick Sales, Square Deals

FURNITURE,

Household Furnishing Goods, Tin-ware, Wooden-ware Table Cutlery Baskets, Childrens' Carriages, Pictures, Novelties, Carpets Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper,

—WARES.—

Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decorated ware, Glass-ware Chandeliers, Window Glass, etc.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEES.

List of the Appointments Made By Speaker Carlisle.

Mills, of Texas, and Randall Get the Leading Chairmanships.

The House Committees as appointed by Speaker Carlise are as follows:

Ways and Means—Mills, Tex., Chairman; McMillan, Tenn.; Wilson, W. Va.; Breckenridge, Ark.; Breckenridge, Ky.; Turner, Ga.; Scott, Penn.; Bynum, Ind.; Kelley, Penn.; Browne, Ind.; Reed, Me.; McKinley, O.; Burrows, Mich.

Appropriations—Randall, Penn., Chairman; Forney, Ala.; Burnes, Mo.; Foran, O.; Sayers, Tex.; Clements, Ga.; Felix Campbell, N. Y.; Gay, La.; Rice, Minn.; Cannon, Ill.; Ryan, Kan.; Butterworth, O.; Long, Mass.; McComas, Md.; D. B. Henderson, Ia.

Judiciary—Culberson, Texas, Chairman; Collins, Mass.; Sowey, Ohio; Oates, Ala.; Rodgers, Ark.; Glover, Mo.; Henderson, N. C.; Buckalew, Penn.; Stewart, Ga.; E. B. Taylor, Ohio; Parker, N. Y.; Stewart, Va.; Canvell, Wis.; Adams, Ill.; Fuller, Iowa.

Banking and Currency—Wilkins, O., Chairman; Snyder, W. Va.; Howard, Ind.; Dargan, S. C.; Hatton, Mo.; Bacon, N. Y.; Landes, Ill.; McKenney, N. H.; Dingley, Me.; Brumm, Penn.; Woodburn, Nev.; Whiting, Mass.; Wilbur, N. Y.

Coinage, Weights and Measures—Bland, Mo.; Chairman; Norwood, Ga.; Hemphill, S. C.; Tracy, N. Y.; Wilson, Minn.; Wilkinson, La.; Martin, Texas; Hall, Penn.; Payson, Ill.; Kean, N. Y.; Vandever, Cal.; Belden, N. Y.; Wickham, Ohio; Toole, Mont.

Commerce—Clardy, Mo., Chairman; Crisp, Ga.; Tarsney, Mich.; Reynor, Md.; Anderson, Ia.; Lagan, La.; Wilson, Minn.; Bryce, N. Y.; Phelan, Tenn.; O'Neill, Penn.; Dunham, Ill.; Davis, Mass.; Anderson, Kan.; Davenport, N. Y.; Browne, Va.

Foreign Affairs—Belmont, N. Y., Chairman; McCreary, Ky.; Norwood, Ga.; Hooker, Mass.; Russell, Mass.; Raynor, Md.; Chipman, Mich.; Cathron, S. C.; Ketcham, N. Y.; Phelps, N. J.; Hitt, Ill.; Rockwell, Mass.; Morrow, Cal.

Rivers and Harbors—Blanchard, La., Chairman; Jones, Ala.; Stewart, Tex.; Catchings, Miss.; Wise, Va.; Snyder, W. Va.; Gibson, Ind.; Fisher, Mich.; Thompson, Cal.; Henderson, Ill.; Bayne, Pa.; Grosvenor, Ohio; Nutting, N. Y.; Stephenson, Wis.; Cogswell, Mass.

Merchant Marine and Fisheries—Dunn, Ark., Chairman; McMillan, Tenn.; Morse, Mass.; Springer, Ill.; Hatch, Mo.; Breckenridge, Ky.; Cummings, N. Y.; Macdonald, Minn.; Dingley, Me.; Hopkins, Ill.; Felton, Cal.; Farquhar, N. Y.; Clark, Wis.

NATIONAL LABOR BUREAU.

Third Annual Report of Commissioner Carroll D. Wright.

Commissioner Carroll D. Wright has submitted to the Secretary of the Interior the third annual report of the Bureau of Labor, which relates entirely to strikes and lockouts for the period of six months ended December 31, 1886. The following table shows the number of strikes occurring during each of the last six years and the number of establishments involved:

Years.	Strikes.	Establishments Involved.
1881	471	2,928
1882	454	2,105
1883	478	2,750
1884	443	2,367
1885	645	2,381
1886	1,412	9,303
Total	3,903	22,336

In 1887, the report says, there were, according to the best information obtainable, 803 strikes, details of which are not available. The report shows that during the six years covered by the investigation New York had the largest number of establishments affected both by strikes and lockouts, there being for the former 9,249 and for the latter 1,528. The building trades furnished 6,030 of the total number of establishments engaged in strikes. The total number of employes involved in the whole number of strikes for the entire period is shown to have been 1,513,624. The number of employes originating the strikes was 1,029,852. The number of employes in all establishments before the strikes occurred was 1,662,015, while the whole number employed in the establishments involved after the strikes occurred was 1,633,247, a loss of 25,768. There were 195,088 new employes engaged after the strike, and 27,483 were brought from other places than those in which the strikes occurred. In 2,182 establishments lockouts were ordered during the period named. In these there were 172,995 employes before the lock-outs occurred, and 560,436 after the lock-outs, while the number actually locked out was 159,548. There were 13,576 new employes secured at the close of lock-outs, and 5,482 were brought from other places than those in which the lock-outs occurred.

Of the whole number of employes involved in strikes during the six years covered by the report 88.56 per cent. were males and 11.44 per cent. were females. Of those involved in lock-outs during the same period 68.78 per cent. were males and 31.22 per cent. were females.

Losses to strikers during the six years covered by the investigations were $51,816,165; losses to employes through lock-outs for the same period, $8,152,717, or a total wage loss to employes of $59,918,882. This loss occurred for both strikes and lock-outs in 24,518 establishments, or an average loss of $2,445 to each establishment or of nearly $40 to each striker involved. The assistance given to each striker for the same period, so far as ascertainable, amounted to $8,825,057; to those suffering from lock-outs, $1,100,538, or a total of $4,450,595.

The employers' losses through strikes for the six years amounted to $20,732,653; through lock-outs, $3,432,261; or a total loss to the establishments involved of $34,164,914.

A RAILROAD WRECK.

Five Persons Killed and Fourteen Hurt in Pennsylvania

The fast Chicago express on the New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio Railroad, consisting of two sleepers and five day coaches, came into collision with freight train, No. 22, made up of two engines and sixty cars, three miles west of Meadville, Penn., at 8 o'clock A M. Five persons were killed and fourteen injured. The dead are: William George, engineer on the freight train; Edwin Humes, fireman on the freight train; E. P. Swan, engineer on the express; Arthur Irwin, fireman on the express, and a commercial traveler named Stevens.

The physicians thought none of the wounded would die. The wreck was caused by the freight engineers leaving Meadville yard in advance of their orders. They were ordered to leave the yard as soon as the express arrived. They went in advance of its arrival. When Yardmaster Drecker saw that they were gone he boarded a switch engine and under all steam followed them, but was unable to overtake the freight.

CANADIANS are establishing ranches in the Northwest Territory and shipping cattle to the European market by way of Montreal over the Canadian Pacific Railroad.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

ACCORDING to *Bradstreet's*, the mercantile failures in the United States last year numbered 1 9,740, and in Canada 1,315. The liabilities were: United States, $150,693,000; Canada, $17,054,000. These figures are the lowest since 1883.

A CONVENTION of Reading Railroad employes, after a continuous session of nearly 8 hours in Reading, decided to issue another order to strike at noon on Saturday. Every man in the employ of the Reading Company, with the exception of passenger train crews, trackmen and signal tower men and crossing watchmen, was ordered to go on strike.

ALL the fires in the flint-glass factories of the East have been put out, pending the settlement between employers and employes of a difference over the adoption of new shop rules for 1888.

MARCUS W. RASBACH, the trusted and popular cashier of the Herkimer (N. Y.) National Bank, absconded with over $34,000.

IN New York city last year there were 34,023 births, 13,759 marriages and 28,978 deaths. The police arrests for the year were 80,753; suicides, 232; number of emigrant arrivals, 371,054.

HON. JOEL PARKER, twice Governor of New Jersey, died suddenly of paralysis in Philadelphia on Monday. He was born in 1816, elected Governor of New Jersey in 1862 and again in 1871, and was appointed Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor McClellan in 1880.

AN explosion blew up the engine house on the Equitable Gas Company's works in New York. One man was killed and the driver of a passing horse-car had his legs broken.

ALMOST all the business section of Egg Harbor City, N. J., has been swept away by fire.

THERE will probably be no international yacht race for the America's cup this year, the Britishers having failed to send a challenge within the prescribed time.

THE New York Legislature is in session. Fremont Cole has been elected Speaker of the Assembly. Governor Hill's message was shorter than usual. Its chief novelty was a recommendation in favor of the passage of an act abolishing the Senate's power of confirming or rejecting Executive nominations, except in the few cases where the Constitution specifically requires confirmation by the Senate.

AN old couple named Woodham, who had been confined in an insane asylum at Concord, N. H., thirteen years, charged with crimes they never committed, have just been released.

R. S. HICKS, the defaulting cashier of the Stafford (Conn.) National Bank, has been sent to the State prison for four years.

South and West.

JOHN STRICKLAND, twenty years old, was hanged in Conway, S. C., for murdering his stepmother, and a similar fate befell William Finchman, at Harrisonburg, Va., for the murder of his brother.

PARTIES to a bitter legal fight were arrested and brought before Justice Haynesworth at Sumter, S. C. They began to fire upon each other and killed the Justice. D. E. Kills, one of the parties, and a bystander were fatally wounded. Several other men were dangerously wounded.

THE floor of a crowded colored Baptist Church at Forgetown, Ala., gave way, and the building collapsed. Two women and a child were killed, and between twenty and thirty persons were injured.

FOURTEEN human skeletons were found in a pit under the dwelling of a half-breed Sioux Indian near Pierre, Dakota. The remains were travelers who had been murdered and robbed. The Indian had disappeared.

HOSTILE Apaches are on the warpath in Arizona, and have killed a number of travelers.

A FIRE at Houma, La., burned away twenty business houses and 100 dwellings, causing an estimated aggregate loss of $150,000.

A WEAK-MINDED white man named Waldrop was lynched at Central, S. C., by a crowd of colored men, for an atrocious assault upon a thirteen year-old colored girl.

DURING a political row in a New Orleans saloon Police Commissioner Patrick Mealey and Mike Welsh were fatally wounded, Dan Markey was shot in the mouth, William Delaney was cut in the hand and Louis Clare was badly beaten.

THREE members of the notorious Kelly family, who had been murdering and robbing travelers at their home on the Texas border, have been caught by vigilantes and hanged. They were William Kelly, aged fifty-four; his son "Bill," aged twenty, and daughter Kate, aged eighteen. The old man confessed his family had murdered nine men and two women.

TWENTY-ONE business houses were burned at Salida, Col., involving a loss estimated at $200,000.

Washington.

THE past twelve months have been the greatest year in the history of the United States for railroad building, the total mileage of new main track lines being 12,724 miles.

Two reports have been submitted by the Commissioners examining the affairs of the Union Pacific Railway Company. The majority report favors an adjustment of the Company's debts; the minority report advocates a forfeiture of the Company's charter.

SENATOR HEARST, of California, wants to increase the pensions of the few remaining veterans of the war of 1812.

THE United States Treasury contained $629,892,470 at the beginning of the year.

THE total amount of national bank notes outstanding at the beginning of the present year was $268,168,239.

FIVE thousand persons, including the Diplomatic corps, Army and Navy officers, Supreme Court Justices, etc., shook hands with the President and Mrs. Cleveland at the White House reception on New Year's. Mrs. Cleveland was assisted in receiving by Miss Bayard, Mrs Fairchild and Mrs. Whitney.

COUNT DE SPONNECK, Secretary of the Danish Legation at St. Petersburg, has been appointed Danish Minister to the United States. He will enter upon the duties of the post in February.

GOVERNMENT receipts in December were $29,030,836, and expenditures $12,080,550.

DURING December the national debt was reduced $14,384,050.68. Total cash in the Treasury, $527,625,557.31.

Foreign.

THE German bark Johanna was destroyed by fire off Cape Horn, and eight of the crew were lost.

POPE LEO XIII. has been celebrating the fiftieth year of his entrance into the Catholic priesthood at Rome. The city was filled with pilgrims from all parts of Europe, and the presents received by the Pope are worth millions of dollars. At a pontifical mass, celebrated in St. Peter's, 50,000 people were present, and the Pope was so overcome that he fainted twice.

A HORRIBLE disaster is reported from the seaport city of Amoy, China. A powder magazine blew up, destroying one-fourth of the buildings in the place. Fifty soldiers were blown to atoms and several hundred civilians killed.

A FIRE in Erard's big piano factory, Paris, destroyed 1,500 pianos.

THERE have been several outbreaks at the university in St. Petersburg, owing to the, expulsion of 200 students. The military were employed to suppress the disorders.

A SLIGHT earthquake shock was felt in the City of Mexico, lasting thirty-four seconds. It was more violent in Southern Mexico.

A VIOLENT snow storm has swept across Europe, greatly impeding traffic in many places. At Bucheni eight gypsies were frozen to death, and in Vienna several women have perished from the cold.

VERY OLD PEOPLE.

HATTIE NORTH, who recently died at Troy, Kan., was believed to have lived 117 years.

WILLIAM AIKEN, a colored man of Columbia, S. C., was married on his 103d birthday to Susie Watson, a young widow, aged 33 years.

Two venerable citizens of Chillicothe, Mo., died recently—Isaiah Austin, who was 95 years of age, and Zanty McKinney, who was 90.

AT the donation day ceremonies at the Philadelphia Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Persons, John Gibson opened the celebration with prayer, although he is 117 years of age.

THE Hon. David Neighbour, of Califon, N. J., has just celebrated his 91st birthday. He is one of the few surviving members of the Convention which framed the Constitution of New Jersey in 1844.

WHEN Marie Gilbert died at Stanford, Ky., recently, she had lived 87 years without ever having left her home. She never saw a train, although her home was but five miles from the railroad.

MRS. MARY HAYES GILBERT, of Gloucester, Mass., is in her 102d year, and still in the best of health, with memory unimpaired. When but 14 years she was at a dinner to President Adams, who drank a glass of wine with her.

THE grandparents of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Johnston, are four of the longest-lived people in Georgia, connected by similar ties. They reside at Griffin, and are respectively 96, 94, 84 and 79 years of age, and are remarkably hale and hearty.

RIOTOUS SOLDIERS.

Affray Between White and Colored Troops in St Louis.

Three Men Fatally Wounded and Others Badly Injured.

A disturbance occurred at Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., the other evening between white and colored United States soldiers that resulted in the injury of many men and has probably cost three men their lives. At present there are many recruits at this station, and a few days since they drew their first pay and made an onslaught on the sutler. Numerous brawls resulted, a crowd from New York resented the familiarity of the colored troops and a fight followed. The guard house was filled with disorderlies and still the rows kept up. Late in the afternoon a drunken colored trooper was seen pursuing a white girl, and a party of white troopers was soon after him, and in due time handed him over to the officer of the day. This enraged a number of his comrades and they left the barracks, starting for Carondelet. On their way they fell in with a squad of white troopers and proceeded to take vengeance. The white soldiers made their escape with a few bruises and went to the barracks where they soon made up a party to handle the revolters. Armed with revolvers and carbines they started in good order for Carondelet, but before they had gone far, they were ordered to return and disarm by the officer of the day. They refused to return to their quarters, but laid down their arms at once and then proceeded after the enemy. At the River Des Peres bridge they met the colored troopers returning. An encounter immediately followed, and knives, clubs and rocks were used. The fight was a desperate one and the white men in superior force were met by the discipline of the negroes, who had entered on a second term of service.

For half an hour the battle waged without an advantage to either side and on the bridge and road and river bed, men lay exhausted and beaten down. Finally the belligerents withdrew. A colored trooper reported the affray at Carondelet station, and he was locked up while the patrol wagon was sent to the scene to gather up the wounded. In the meantime the white soldiers had gathered in force, and marched to the station and demanded that the colored trooper be given to them. The police refused and promptly prepared for assault. In the meantime information of this battle had reached the barracks and four troops of cavalry were ordered out and arrived at Carondelet in time to save the police from attack. The mutineers dispersed and were arrested in detachments on a general order to arrest all troopers. The barracks, Carondelet and the intervening country assumed a military aspect, and all night long soldiers' trail and the demand of "halt" rang out. The disturbance was quelled, and in the morning peace reigned, though bruises, black eyes and gashes on half a hundred still told the tale of the struggle, while in the hospital at the point of death lay Troopers Livingston, Peterson and Krummelknocker, all white. At one time in the afternoon over three hundred men were looking for a row.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

Senate Proceedings.

13TH DAY.—At the reassembling of the Senate after the recess petitions were presented urging the issuance of fractional currency; against any change in the fishery treaties and in favor of the rights of American fishermen under existing treaties and legislation; in favor of the present tariff on lumber; indorsing the Inter State law; favoring Government ownership of the telegraph, etc. . . . Senator Sherman made a long speech on the tariff. He reviewed and argued against the President's Message, spoke strongly in favor of protecting American industry and favored a reduction of the surplus by the abolition of internal revenue taxation. . . . Mr. Voorhees followed Mr. Sherman in a speech supporting the President's Message. At the close of Mr. Voorhees's speech Mr. Sherman moved that the Message be referred to the Finance Committee, but the motion was not acted upon.

House Proceedings.

11TH DAY.—A flood of bills, among them being the following: To provide for the reduction of customs duties; to establish a court of appeals; to amend the Civil Service act; granting pensions to survivors of Indian wars who have attained the age of seventy years; to establish signal stations on West Indian Islands; for the temporary support of common schools; for the refunding of the cotton tax; to remove the tax from tobacco and spirits made from fruits; to authorize females to enter lands under the homestead law; to regulate the administration of the army; to donate public lands for school purposes; to secure cheaper telegraphic correspondence; to prohibit the immigration of Chinese; abolishing the duty on sugar; to permit the President to veto items of the General Appropriation bill; repealing the limitation on the Arrears of Pensions act; proposing a Constitutional Amendment granting women the right of suffrage; to prevent the employment of convict labor on public works; for the admission of Southern Dakota into the Union.

A FATAL BLUNDER

Two Trains Collide—Seven Persons Killed, Twenty Injured.

North and south bound "cannon-ball" trains on the Cincinnati Southern Railroad came into collision at 1 P. M., near Greenwood, Ky., about twenty miles north of the Tennessee and Kentucky State line. Engineer Michaels, of train No. 2, northbound, tells a thrilling story. He was running down grade at the rate of sixty miles an hour, and did not see the engine approaching his train until it was about fifty feet away. Without stopping to reverse his engine or turn on the air-brake he jumped out of the cab window and landed in a lot of bushes, finally dropping in a mud hole. One of his ankles was badly hurt.

Train No. 1 was running up grade at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour. Sam Bennett was conductor on this train, and on meeting Conductor Shrum after the accident he inquired: "What does this mean?" Shrum replied: "I had orders to run to Somerset regardless of No. 1, and I here is my order." On taking it from his pocket he discovered his mistake, for it ordered him to run to Summit. The dreadful discovery was too much for Shrum, and he lost his mind.

The dead comprise Pat Taylor, engineer, and Fireman Cady, of train No. 1; Lee Withrow, Lawrence Callan and W. B. Powell, express messengers; James Severance, mail agent, and Miss Jessie Green, of Cincinnati. About twenty persons were injured, several of them fatally.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

THE origin of the "Boulanger March" is attributed to an Italian composer.

NEW YORKERS are complaining of the high cost of first-class concerts nowadays.

PAULINE LUCCA, the opera singer, intends to leave the stage for good and settle in Vienna as teacher of singing.

A FEW weeks ago Mozart's "Don Giovanni" was performed for the 500th time at the Royal Opera House, Berlin.

MLLE. MARIE DECCA has had a triumphant progress through Ireland, and is spoken of as "the coming star of opera."

MASSENET'S new oratorio, "Marie Magdalene," is pronounced "worthy to rank with the finest contemporary compositions."

THE Queen of Spain is taking music lessons from Napoleon Verger, the baritone, who sixteen years ago visited America with Christine Nilsson.

LESTER WALLACK is to have a benefit, and when it comes off, Joseph Jefferson, Edwin Booth, Lawrence Barrett and other stars will play for him.

A LADIES' SINGING SOCIETY has been formed in New York for the study of classical duets and part songs, and the cultivation of Rubinstein's music.

GILBERT and Sullivan's "Pinafore," performed in the original English by one of Mr. D'Oyly Carte's companies, has met with immense success in Berlin.

AN international musical exhibition will open at Bologna, Italy, on May 1, 1888, and continue for six months. Verdi, the composer, will be President.

A LONDON association of performers on wind instruments is giving concerts at which only such instruments are used. The highest classical music is attacked fearlessly.

ELISE FRIEDEL, Anarchist Lingg's sweetheart, has made an engagement with a dime museum manager to make a tour of the South and West and pose as "Louis Lingg's Girl."

WALTER CLIFFORD, English baritone, and Florence Wand, have signed engagements for a tour in the United States, commencing in Chicago early in April next, and comprising thirty-two concerts.

A NEW comic opera, entitled "Simplicius," by Strauss, the brilliant composer of the "Gypsy Baron," "Prince Methusalem," "Merry War," and many other New York successes, had its first appearance in Vienna on Saturday last.

LATER NEWS.

A FIRE in Beaufort, N. C., destroyed fifteen stores and dwellings.

MORE than fifty suspicious characters were arrested in Detroit the other evening. The previous night Captain Ira A. Holt, a well known citizen, was assaulted and robbed in a fashionable neighborhood, and two hours later the police had a sharp fight with four thieves detected in a burglary. Within a few days the city has seemed to swarm with criminals.

MR. CHARLES S. MOORE, one of the best known young lawyers of Washington, dropped dead a few days since while crossing a street.

TWO express trains on the Dutch State Railroad collided near Meppel, Holland. Twenty-six persons were killed and many others injured.

THE threatened return of inflammation in the German Crown Prince's throat has been averted.

AN American bark was wrecked off Waterford, Ireland, and all her crew of twenty-five persons were drowned.

WHILE a gang of Italians were blasting on a railroad near Laurel Run, Penn., a premature explosion of giant powder killed four men and wounded twelve.

CONSTANTINE STIGER, of Brooklyn, assaulted his benefactors, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Colbert, and fatally wounded them. His instrument was a heavy iron bar, and his object robbery.

MRS. SUSAN BEACH, aged 103 years, died near Auburn, N. Y. She came to this country from England, in 1799, and had been blind for the last twenty years.

A CALL has been issued for the sixth annual meeting of the National Law and Order League at Philadelphia, February 21 and 22.

THE belief is current among the politicians at Albany that the Democratic National convention will be held in New York City.

A FIRE in the Navigation Building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, a four-story structure used for the construction of ordnance, destroyed Government property valued at $50,000.

FRANK HOLMAN, the former confidential clerk of A. T. Stewart, of New York City, died in deepest poverty in Cincinnati.

AT Cincinnati death quashed the indictment against Cashier Baldwin, who was out on $10,000 bail, pending trial, for collusion with Harper, the wrecker of the Fidelity Bank.

THE President has made the following nominations: Joseph W. Clapp, to be Collector of Customs for the District of Nantucket, Mass., and Geo. W. Melville, of Arctic fame, to be Chief of the Department of Steam Engineering in the United States Navy.

SIX lives have been lost and a number of persons injured in disastrous floods around Seville, Spain.

A SECRET tribunal in St. Petersburg condemned to death the Nihilist Tschernoff and seven other prisoners, charged with an attempt on the Czar's life during his journey to the Don Cossack country.

KING KALAKAUA, of the Sandwich Islands, is asserting his supremacy by demanding the resignation of several hostile members of his Cabinet. The presence of several men-of-war in the harbor of Honolulu is the only thing that prevents a revolution.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

A BOUNTY for wild cat scalps is paid by Florida.

A GRAND sheep shearing will be held in Chicago in the spring.

EXTENSIVE deposits of chalk have been found near Bluehill, Me.

CHOLERA of the deadliest type prevails to an alarming extent in Chili.

IT is proposed to employ colored people in the cotton mills at the South.

NATURAL GAS was struck at Nebraska City, Neb., lately, at a depth of 450 feet.

THE Court-house of Walker County, Ark., at Jasper, sits upon a bed of solid coal.

A MAN said to be worth $750,000 died in an inebriate asylum in Brooklyn a few days ago.

THERE are said to be thousands of bushels of peanuts going to waste in Indian Territory.

RANCHMEN near Mangus, N. M., are trying to catch a big bear that has killed over one hundred goats.

LANDSLIDES and washouts are greatly interfering with the operation of the Canadian Pacific Railroad in Manitoba.

THERE are 189 college-bred men in both houses of Congress. Of the seventy-six Senators only thirty-two are college graduates.

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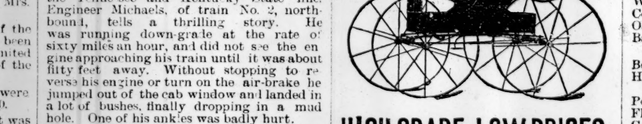
VEHICLES.



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CINCINNATI, OHIO.

MINERS ON STRIKE.

Thirty Thousand Men in Pennsylvania Stop Working.

Nearly Every Coal Colliery in the Schuylkill Field Closed.

A great strike of miners employed in the Reading Railroad Company's Collieries in the Schuylkill anthracite coal region was begun on Monday. As many of the railroad employes on the Reading Road were also on strike, the cessation of work by the miners served to complicate matters. A Pottsville (Penn.) dispatch gave the following details of the beginning and cause of the strike:

The gigantic struggle has commenced. Corporate power is on one side and organized labor on the other. The Schuylkill region miners are out and will not return, they say, until their demands are acceded to. They number 30,000, and, added to the 20,000 miners who are out in the Lehigh region, present an army which they say is invincible. Why they are out is a question about which there seems to be some doubt. The leaders of the strikers on the Reading Railroad say the miners have struck to sustain organized labor. On the other hand the miners' leaders say it is simply a question of wages. Daniel Duffy, Secretary of the Miners' Amalgamated Association, sums up the situation in this way: "Since the basis was adopted in 1877 there have been local reductions in wages here and there until the entire region has been brought down fifteen per cent. below the wages paid at the time of its adoption. These reductions have been made in contract work, in increasing the size of cars, in requiring larger headings and the setting of more timbers, and in a hundred other ways imposing more work with no increase of remuneration. Last August we demanded an increase of fifteen per cent. This would have simply restored us to the starting point. The company would not give the employes the full amount demanded and then compromised on eight per cent. The company now wants to go back to the fifteen per cent. reduction, and the men are in revolt."

"But does the railroad strike enter into the question?"

"That will be a matter for future consideration."

Meanwhile Messrs. Lee and Cahill, of the striking railroad employes, manifest the most active interest in the strike started to-day, and have been receiving reports from the mines at their headquarters as promptly as Chairman Davis, of the miners' committee, has received them. There are forty-four company and twenty-eight individual collieries in the Schuylkill region in workable condition. Of these five company collieries started up to-day and worked as usual.

THE LABOR WORLD.

MORE than 8,000 persons live by the mills of Columbus, Ga.

IN Mexico laborers get 18 to 50 cents a day and are often paid in farm produce.

THERE are forty-six local unions of brewery employes in the Brewers' National Union.

A CO-OPERATIVE grocery store has been organized by the Knights of Labor at Lima, Ohio.

THE Pennsylvania Railroad Company pays out $6,000,000 annually in wages to its 11,000 employes.

ONE of the new industries in Maine which are springing up over the State is the extraction of oil from cedar boughs.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS' UNION, No. 1, of New York, which is composed entirely of Germans, has decided to employ an English teacher.

AT the Glasgow Exhibition next season, which will be opened by the Prince of Wales, one section will be that devoted to modern shipbuilding and marine engineering. Most of the Clyde shipbuilding firms have applied for space.

THE Railroad Conductors' Brotherhood is going to attempt to get a law passed by Congress requiring all conductors on inter-State railroads to have a Government license, obtainable only after an examination by a Government board.

A BOSTON steamship company has been fined $1,000 by the Emigration Commissioners for a stowaway who was allowed to escape from one of the company's vessels.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.			
Beef, good to prime	6		8
Calves, common to prime	8	@	11
Sheep	4¾	@	5¾
Lambs	5¾	@	6¾
Hogs—Live	5 40	@	5 70
Dressed	6½	@	7
Flour—Ex. St., good to fancy	4 40	@	4 75
West, good to choice	3 00	@	5 10
Wheat—No. 2 Red	91½	@	92½
Rye—State	56	@	58
Barley—State	82	@	85
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	63	@	63
Oats—White State	40¾	@	40¾
Mixed Western	38½	@	39
Hay—Med. to prime	75	@	80
Straw—No. 1, Rye	75	@	80
Lard—City Steam	7 85	@	8 10
Butter—State Creamery	33	@	34
Dairy	21	@	26
West. Im. Creamery	18	@	25
Factory	14	@	20
Cheese—State Factory	10¾	@	12
Skims	—	@	8
Western	11½	@	11¾
Eggs—State and Penn	25	@	26
BUFFALO.			
Steers—Western	3 25	@	3 75
Sheep—Good to Choice	3 75	@	4 25
Lambs—Western	4 25	@	6 00
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 45	@	5 60
Flour—Family	4 75	@	5 15
Wheat—No. 1	90¾	@	90¾
Corn—No. 2, Mixed	57½	@	58
Oats—No. 2, Mixed	—	@	36¾
Barley—State	75	@	85
BOSTON.			
Beef—Good to choice	7½	@	7¾
Hogs—Live	5¾	@	6
Northern Dressed	6¾	@	7¼
Pork—Ex. Prime, per bbl	17 00	@	17 50
Flour—Spring Wheat pat's	4 70	@	4 95
Corn—High Mixed	—	@	56½
Oats—Extra White	36	@	36½
Rye—State	60	@	65
WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.			
Beef—Dressed weight	6	@	7¾
Sheep—Live weight	4	@	4¾
Lambs	5¾	@	6
Hogs—Northern	—	@	7
PHILADELPHIA.			
Flour—Penn. extra family	3 75	@	3 87½
Wheat—No. 2, Red	90¼	@	90¾
Corn—State Yellow	58½	@	59
Oats Mixed	39	@	40
Rye—State	52¾	@	53
Butter—Creamery Extra	29	@	30
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	—	@	12¾

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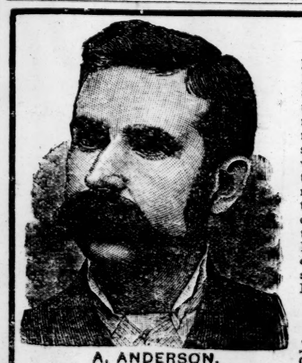

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King of Harness Manufacturers, Manager of the NATIONAL HARNESS CO., Wholesale Mfrs.,

Every word we say we can stand by.

DEAR SIR: Do you want to see the latest WONDER of '87. ANSWER TODAY. A $35 Single Harness reduced to $25. The finest Harness MADE for the money. Handsome nickel or imitation rubber gold finish mountings. HAND made from oak stock, unsurpassed for style and durability. If you will allow us we will send you a sample for your inspection to show you what progress we have made by making a SPECIALTY and getting out over 800 setts each month. You can keep the sample at only $20, $5 less than price here or return at OUR EXPENSE. Can we make a more liberal offer? We shall expect to hear from you at once saying YES send on your Harness. Folded or single strap style.

NATIONAL HARNESS CO.,

Wholesale Manufacturers,

14 to 24 Wells St. Buffalo, N.Y.

Collar and Hames, $2 Extra. No Breast Collar

Double Style for two horses. Price, 35.00.

THROUGH THE FOREST.

The Old and Young Danced All Night—Our Hardy Ancestors.

Old men live in the past.

Perhaps it would be better for the young men of the present, if they lived a little bit more in the past, and drew less on the future.

The log cabins of primitive times would seem very cheerless habitations to the people who live in the finely constructed, furnace heated mansions of to-day. But our grandparents took a great deal of comfort in these rude homes.

They were rugged and healthy. The men had stalwart and hardy frames, and the women were free from the modern ailments that make the sex of to-day practically helpless slaves to hired foreign help.

White-haired grand-sires frequently took their life partners and on horseback rode a score of miles through the forest to enjoy the lively pleasures of a frontier ball, danced till daylight, rode home again in the early morning, then put in a good day's work.

Middle aged folks of to-day couldn't stand that sort of a racket.

To these mud-chinked log cabins doctors' visits were a rarity. The inhabitants lived to a rugged and green old age.

Sometimes these log cabin old-timers were taken ill. They were not proof against all the exposures to which they were subjected. They found the effective remedies for these common ailments in the roots and herbs which grew in the neighboring forests and fields. They had learned that nature has a cure for every ill. These potent remedies assisted their sturdy frames to quickly throw off diseases and left no poison in the system.

The unpleasant feature of modern practice with mineral medicines is the injurious after effect on the system. May not modern physical degeneracy be due to this feature?

A drug-saturated system is not in a natural, consequently not in a healthy, state. If any of the main organs are clogged with traces of the mineral poisons used to drive out a particular disease, the whole machinery of life is deranged and early decay of natural powers is the inevitable result.

There can be no question that remedies from the laboratory of nature are the best. If they are as efficacious, they have the advantage of *leaving no after sting.*

Their efficacy, if properly compounded and the proper remedy applied to the proper disease, will not be doubted. The experience of ages proves it.

Their disuse has come about principally through the rapid congregation of people in cities and villages, rendering these natural remedies difficult to obtain. Progressive business enterprise has lately led to putting these old time remedies within reach of all classes.

The proprietors of Warner's safe remedies, in the faith that the people of to-day would be benefited by using the simple remedies of log cabin days, have caused investigation to be made and secured the formulas of a number of those which long and successful use had proved to be most valuable.

They will, we learn, be known under the general title of "Warner's Log Cabin Remedies." Among these medicines will be a "Sarsaparilla" for the blood and liver, "Log Cabin Hops and Buchu Remedy," for the stomach, etc., "Log Cabin Cough and Consumption Remedy," a remedy called "Scalpine," for the hair, "Log Cabin Extract," for internal and external use, and an old valuable discovery for catarrh, called "Log Cabin Rose Cream." Among the list is also a "Log Cabin Plaster," and a "Log Cabin Liver Pill."

An Afghan Love-Song.

The love of Afghans is coarse, and they buy their wives; but some of their love-songs are full of the spirit of the "Song of Solomon," This is the most famous of them:

1. I am sitting in sorrow, wounded with the stab of separation, low low!
   She carried back my heart in her talons, when she came to-day, my bird *kharo*, low low!
2. I am ever struggling, I am red with my blood, I am your dervish.
   My life is a pang. My love is my doctor; I am waiting for the remedy, low low!
3. She has a pomegranate on her breast, she has sugar on her lips, she has pearls for her teeth;
   All this she has, my beloved one; I am wounded in my heart, and therefore I am a beggar that cries, low low!
4. It is due that I should be your servant; have a thought for me, my soul, ever and ever.
   Evening and morning I lie at thy door; I am the first of thy lovers, low low!
5. Mira is thy slave, his *salam* is on thee; thy tresses are his net, thy place is paradise; put in thy cage thy slanderer
6. He who says a *ghazal* and says it on the tune of another man, he can call himself a thief at every *ghazal* he says. This word of mine is truth.

A "ghazal" is a couplet.

Little Diamond Scales.

"Diamond scales are now being brought to such a state of perfection that we will soon be able to detect flaws in like stones by the minute variation in weight," said a diamond importer. "That hand-some piece of mechanism in the cherry case over there is one of the very latest improved balances. I do not find the least difficulty in accurately weighing a six hundred and fortieth part of a carat with it, and believe that I could easily go beyond that if I wished.

"When I think of some of the crude balances formerly used, and which were then thought all but perfection, it makes me wonder what our sons will be using instead of the handsome scales now in the market.

"For our purpose, however, a scale which accurately weighs one sixty-four